Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.

Strongly recommended by

WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.

Bombay & Poona.


# The Bombay Chronicle


FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.



THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.

It is made to give satisfaction.

It is bound to give satisfaction.

It does give satisfaction

WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.

Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 98 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918. TWO ANNAS.



SHIPPING

## P. & O.

AND

## BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361.421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

*Quotation on Request.*

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,250,000

Head Office:

20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisuma |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Changchun | Calcutta | Rangoon |
| Darien (Dalne) | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fongtien (Mukden) | Sydney (Australia) |
| Hongkong | Manila, | Seattle (U.S.A.) |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki, | Shimonoseki |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Sourabaya, |
| Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.) | New York | Tientsin |
| Kaiyuan | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Kaiyuan (Manchuria.) | Pekin | Tsingtau |
| | Singapore | Tsinanfu |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

## THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

88, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Singapore | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Penang | Canton |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor | Foochow |
| Karachi | Ipoh | Hankow |
| Delhi | Klang | Peking |
| Amritsar | Serembam | Tientsin |
| Rangoon | Taiping | Yokohama |
| Tavoy | Hongkong | Kobe |
| Colombo | | |

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Iloilo, Medan

PHILIPPINES SIAM.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund ..... £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpor |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru (Kelantan) | Shanghai |
| Galle | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kawla Lumpor | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Do. Hongkew |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Taipeh Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Yloilo |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

Agent.

49, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

## THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | 12,00,00,000. |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | 7,00,00,050. |
| CALLED UP CAPITAL ..... | 70,00,005. |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., L.L.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowe on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed o. Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,

Acting General Manager.


## SALE BY AUCTION.

### B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-0 P.M. (S.T.).

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE PIECE-GOODS, IRON SAFE, CYCLE, HARMONIUM, FIDDLE, AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY ARTICLES.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.), B. MANEKLAL & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction, at their rooms, situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay, very rich and artistic black teak wood household and office furniture of strong and durable make, iron safe, almirahs, bedsteads, etc.

From the gentlemen concerned:—
One harmonium.
One fiddle.
One Cycle.
One big office table 2½ by 4½.

Several articles of precious jewellery, consisting of rings, marquis rings, Rose rings, bracelets, necklace, kudas, earrings and such, other articles that cannot be described here.

One lot of loose pearls and pearls bangles and other ornaments.

Articles are on view.
Terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1918.

### GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST PASTA LANE, COLABA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhodas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dharsey Khetsey, the mortgagee, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, all the undivided 4th share and the right, title and interest of the mortgagor Jamnadas Bhoja (now an Insolvent), in the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage, dated the 7th day of December, 1917, made between the said Jamnadas Bhoja on one hand and the said Dharsey Khetsey on the other hand THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual tenure situate at Colaba in the first Pasta lane in the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 1/6 square yards (being made up of two pieces, admeasuring 321 2/3 square yards and 97⅓ square yards respectively) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. C/1 D/1, New No. C7/16666 and D/16666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 3 m/9564 and 4/2564 together with the messuages, hereditaments and godown standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 521 and 524, Street Nos. 46 to 52 and bounded on the North by the first Pasta Lane, on the South by the property of Maneckji Nasservanji Patel, on or towards the West by the Colaba Company's New Road, on the East by the property of Currimdina Haji Yacoob and which premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor and his co-tenants in common.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for mortgagee at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1918.


## 'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

*USE* Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silks and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

*OUR* Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is veritable palace of*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

*SILKS* Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods; To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING. HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

## Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.

(FROM LONDON.)

M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.

Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.

OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.

PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.

WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.

OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.


## SALE BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12 NOON.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 CASES INDIGO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the firm of Mooltani Mangoomal Hasanand at Naran Dhuru Street, Barbhaya Mohola:—

(1) Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Tilum Viraiya and Koper Sutaiya, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Dhantoo Vyankat Soobhaiya:—

40 cases Indigo.

(2) Under instructions from the mortgagee, Multani Mangoomal Hasanand and on account and risk of the following mortgagors:—

(a) On account and risk of Dhantoo Vyankat Soobhaiya:—
10 cases Indigo.

(b) On account and risk of Cheena Koderrao Gowindrao Patange:—
12 cases Indigo.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT VADALA VILLAGE SEWRI.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdul Cadar Haji Esmail Gulmahomed, the mortgagee and defendant in suit No. 15 of 1917 (Dr. Rajabally Ramji Lakldhir v. Abdul Cader Haji Esmail Gulmahomed) in pursuance of the consent decree dated the 28th day of February, 1918, passed in the above Suit No. 15 of 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Tocca ground, situate at Vadalla village, at Sewri, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 4,020 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 112-154, New Nos. 14907 and 15024, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 3-2296 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward No. 2359 and Street No. 1053 and bounded on the North by the properties of Jamsetji Bhikhaji Naigaumwala and Nandu, widow, on the South by the properties of Bhasker Sunderji and Gopinath Sunderji, on the East by the ground belonging to Government and on the West by a public gowan.

For further particulars and printed copies of condition of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jmaietram and Madon, Attorneys, for the mortgagee at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BRASS, COPPER AND LEAD PIPES OF S. S. "RANEE" AND S. S. "RAJAH."

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the back of "B" Shed, Princes Dock (opposite the Clock Tower), the undermentioned materials of S. S. "Ranee" and S. S. "Rajah," viz.:—

Brass storm valves, galvanized fittings, pipes, angle iron, iron bolts and nuts, screws, lead and brass pipes, galvanized iron mongers, wind scoops, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed on payment of all duties next day after full payment.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1918.


## CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

REMARKABLE SUCCESSES.

Well-known Indian gentleman writes 18th April:—

"I am glad that my son is putting on weight steadily. It has increased by 10 lbs. during the last 5 weeks. I have informed most of my friends that your medicine has done a lot of good to my son."

"HOPELESS" CASE CURED.

Husband writes 7th April:—

"I have this morning been again to—(name of a famous Bombay Doctor), with my wife to get her examined. He has declared for the second time that she is quite alright. He is going to write to you to that effect in a day or two."

*N.B.*—This Doctor has since advised another patient to take my treatment.

HOPELESS CASES.

SPLENDID REPORTS.

Wife writes 7th April:—

"Has done him a lot of good, his fever has broken, his cough is very much better and the sputum less, his appetite is very much improved."

Husband writes 15th April:—

"My wife is much better since the last fortnight—strength increased, fever has left her and cough very little."

Father writes 4th April:—

"My son is getting on alright. No fever for the last 3 weeks, no cough and gained 1 lb. in flesh since my last report (7 days before). He looks much better, takes his food well and is taking exercise in the open air" (Was bed-ridden).

Owing to the great success of my visit to Poona, I am short of medicine and though my staff is working night and day, I must postpone my journey to Bombay a few days.

VISIT TO BOMBAY.

FREE INTERVIEWS.

Orient Hotel.

Friday 26th, noon to 9 p.m.
Saturday, 27th, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

Permanent address:—

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.

LONAVLA.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

*"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be pre paid:*

*Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.*

*Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.*

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.*

*Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.*

*All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGER,*
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
*No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.*

*SUBSCRIPTION RATES.*

Payable Strictly in Advance.

**DAILY EDITION.**

| | LOCAL | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 30-0 | Rs. 35-0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 16-0 | ,, 18-0 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 8-0 | ,, 9-0 |
| Monthly ..... | ,, 3-0 | ,, 3-8 |
| Single Copy ..... | TWO Annas. | |

**SUNDAY EDITION.**

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 5-0 | Rs. 6-0 |
| Single Copy ..... | ONE Anna. | |

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

FRIDAY—From 1st March. 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED good NEGATIVE RETOUCHER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 3853

WANTED.—EXPERT in Mill stores having influence in Mills. Offered either share or salary. Apply Box No. 146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3885

WANTED—A CLERK, experienced in mill castings for an iron foundry, one knowing drawing preferred. Apply Box No. 156, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3907

WANTED.—A BILL-COLLECTOR, cyclist preferred. Apply in person with testimonials any morning at 10-30, to THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 3945

WANTED.—A CLERK for Insurance Department, one having thorough experience in the line need apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3948

WANTED.—Good MECHANICS for erecting Oil Engines and Ice Machines in Bombay. Apply in person to DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF RECRUITMENT, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 3947

WANTED.—A HINDU NURSE of cheerful disposition in a Hindu family for a female patient, prepared. if need be to stay out of Bombay. Please write with terms to Box No. 171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3957

WANTED—2 GRADUATES (one with science) and a matric or an undergraduate (with drawing) with experience of teaching on Rs. 100, Rs. 75 and Rs. 35, respectively. Two full years' binding essential. Apply SECRETARY, Rural Education Society, Abrama via Amalsad. 3899

WANTED—Smart and Energetic ELECTRIC FOREMAN, must be a Carpenter Wireman with at least 10 years' experience. Apply stating previous experience age and salary required to Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3904

WANTED.—A HEALTH OFFICER of second class, for the City Municipality, Dhulia. Those who possess a degree of M. B. B. S., and have also undergone a nine months' course in Hygiene and three months' course in Epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in G. R. No. 2161 dated 15th March, 1913, need only apply. Salary to begin with will be Rs. 150 with prospects of promotion if the work be found satisfactory, S. V. PATHAN, President, City Municipality, Dhulia. 3957

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by a Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (Boiler Act Board of Trade, Bombay). Apply to Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3943

WANTED—By an LL.B. with good educational qualifications post as a Secretary or for similar work for two hours in the morning or evening, the latter preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3848

## WANTED.

PORTABLE ENGINE BOILER, pressure 100 lbs or more WANTED. Apply, D. D. ENGINEER, Thakurdwar, Bombay. 3919

WANTED.—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION. Prepared to share with anybody, having spare room. Apply with full particulars to Y. MICHAEL & Co., P. O. No. 75, Bombay. 3944

WANTED—Two seater Car in perfect running order and smart in appearance good make. Price not more than Rs. 2,500. Apply sharp Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3909

CEYLONESE FIRM'S REPRESENTATIVE in Bombay, largely interested in copra, plumbago, and rubber, seeks connections, highest references, financial position very sound. Please write to Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3896

WANTED.—CROSS-COMPOUND CORLISS CONDENSING ENGINE, 300 to 400 horsepower, and Lancashire Boilers 150 to 165 lbs. steam pressure per sq. in. Submit detailed specifications and lowest prices to. THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO. LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 3617

M.B., B.S., (Bombay) would like to go on any Homeward bound Steamer, as a Ship's Doctor or in attendance. Free passage and moderate terms acceptable. Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3936

WANTED—IRONING, FINISHING and DRYING ROLLER MACHINES of any sizes from 40in. upwards for laundry work. Apply sharp with plans and full particulars stating lowest price to SOOBASHAH & Co., 51, Canning Street, Calcutta. 3920

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—STUDEBAKER CAR in perfect order. Owner leaving station. Apply to Box No. 166, "Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3935

FOR SALE—One C. I TANK 18' x 6' x 5', and one C. I. TANK 18' x 10' x 5'. Apply Box No. 157, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—One Full size SHIPPING MACHINE and one full size DRILLING MACHINE, all slightly used. Apply Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3946

FOR SALE.—One GRAY WINDING MACHINE, 200 Spindles, Willan and Mills Make, and Sizing Machine in working order and Pulleys of every sorts. Apply POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., 14, Hummam Street, Bombay. 3956

MANGOES! MANGOES!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem." 3915

OIL EXTRACTOR HYDROTYPE and OIL FILTER, new. SILK CALENDER MACHINE 28 in., WATER HEATER, Cameron Donkey 3 in., VERTICLE BOILERS 60 and 80 lbs., CORNISH BOILER 18 by 5 by 110 lbs., STEAM ENGINES 8 H. P. and above, FOR SALE. Apply, D. D. ENGINEER, Thakurdwar, Bombay. 3918

FOR SALE.—Green W. P. CANVAS HOLDALL. 5 by 3ft., leather bound. strong khaki-cloth pockets, solid leather straps and handle, Rs. 16; Brown ARMY PATTERN MARCHING BOOTS for Officers (all sizes), hand sewn, welted soles, Rs. 12; CANVAS TENNIS SHOES, red rubber soles, all size. Rs. 6 per pair; BRWON or BLACK BOOTS, motor tyre soles, Rs. 10; ROORKEE PATTERN CHAIRS, Canvas seat and black leather strap handles, Rs. 10. Apply EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 3942

## TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Bunder Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### SALE OF WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of ready stock of Waste of the Sholapur Mill must be delivered with the deposit money to the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY next, the 25th April, 1918. Two more varieties have since been added to the list.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents,
The Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd.
3924

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1918, for the supply of 10,000 l. yards of Cloth Hessian Gunny 45 inches wide.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
22nd April, 1918. 3950

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, for the supply of Galvanized Wrought Iron water pipes and fittings, Bile taps, stop taps, stop ferrules, etc., Tenderers may quote for brass articles either of Indian or English Manufacture.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
22nd April, 1918. 3951

### THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1918, at 4 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a Director in place of Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy Bart. who retires by rotation but is eligible for reelection.

By order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Managing Director.

Dated this 24th April, 1918. 3952

### NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the firm known as the INDIAN COMMERCIAL AGENCY, and having its office at Madhav Chawl, Mohun Building, Girgaum, will henceforward carry on its business under the name and title of "HARRI, PURSHOTTAM & Co.," General Commission Agents, as it has now been discovered that there already exists a firm carrying on its business under the name and title of the "Indian Commercial Agency" at Bombay No. 4.

HARRI, PURSHOTTAM & Co.,
General Commission Agents,
and Sole Agents for
Indian Liquid Gum Factory,
Mohun Building, Girgaum, Bombay.

24th April, 1918. 3958

### AUCTION OF COTTON PRESS AND GIN.

THE Shareholders have authorised the Directors in their meeting of 31st March to sell the entire property of the Company consisting of 32 Double and 4 Single Gins, Opener, Condensing Engine, Boiler, Cummins Press, Lathe, Stores, Galvd Iron Sheets, Steel Girders, Building and Land, etc. The Directors now propose to sell by public auction on 28th April, at Hapur, commencing from 10 a.m.. all machinery, stores, land and buildings, etc., in seperate lots. Payment of 25 per cent. on acceptance and balance before dismounting Offers for machinery over one lakh will be considered even before auction. List of machinery and other particulars from Managing Director, Raghubir Ginning and Press Factory, Ltd., Hapur District, Meerut, O. R. Ry., near Delhi. 3619

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament dated the 19th day of April, 1890 and Codicil thereto dated the 18th February, 1892, of THUCKER VEERJEE ROWJEE, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai GOMTIVAHOO, widow of VEERJEE ROWJEE, of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo, residing at Anant Rushi's Oart, without the Fort of Bombay, the sole executrix named in the said Will and Codicil of the abovenamed deceased ... .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and eighteen and and in the eight year of our Reighn.

Seal of the Hgh. Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of April, 1918. 3959

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY,
No. 187 of 1918.

Re. MAHOMEDBHAI ABDIN PEERBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, trading in his own name as well as in the name of M. A. Peerbhai, who up to recently resided at Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation, within the Fort of Bombay .....
..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

EXPARTE:—CHATURBHUJ JAYCHAND and NAZAR ABDULA DHARAMSY ...
..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MAHOMEDBHAI ABDIN PEERBHAI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 24th April, 1918. 3955

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHUNJISHAW FRAMJI CHINOY, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, and WINNIFRED DE BRITO, wife of J. I. DE BRITO, of Bombay European Inhabitant, both proving Executor and Executrix respectively of the last Will and Testament of F. H. DE BRITO, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same in writing to us at our office at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government unoccupied leasehold land forming a portion of Survey No. 82 of Versova village Entry No. , situate at the village of Versova, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Taluka of Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 683 square yards or little more or less together with a bungalow built thereon which is in a dilapidated and broken condition and which premises are bounded on the North by another bungalow of the deceased F. H. de Brito, on the South by the portion of Survey No. 82 of Versova, on the East by public passage 25 feet broad of Survey No. 82 of Versova and on the West by portion of Survey No. 82 and beyond that by Arabian Sea.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3954

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KADERBHOY ABDOOLABHAI and SACOORBHOY ABDOOLABHAI, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, Messrs. SALLEH MAHOMED SULLEMAN, ABDOOL KARIM SULLEMAN and ALLI MAHOMED SULLEMAN, all of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in wfiting to the undersigned at their office situate at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5524 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 2188 and Street No. 270-274 and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond which is the property of Behramji Marazban, on or towards the West by the property of Goji Masjid, on or towards the North by public road known as Falkland Road and on or towards the South by the property of Halimabai.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1918.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3961

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMRAO SHRINIVAS DESAI, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, residing at Navi Wady, without the Fort .....Deceased.

PUTLABAI, widow of RAMRAO SHRINIVAS DESAI, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Navi Wady, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of April, 1918.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3962

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TYEB HAJI MOOSA, ABDULLA ABDULLA HAJI MOOSA and MAHOMED HAJI MOOSA have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to be waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement 452 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Purbhadevi Road, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 89, 511, 600, 608, and 751 and New No. 11,996, Old Survey No. none, New Survey No 1/2957 and assessed by the Asssessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3022, Street No. 487 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dungaji Behraji, on or towards the West by the property of the vendor, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the Municipal drain.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1918.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3949

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. R. D. SETHNA, the Receiver in Suit No. 705 of 1916, has contracted to sell to our client, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim to or in such property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, charge, lien, maintenance, inheritance, survivorship or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,856 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 61, 120, 220 and 248, New Nos. 14288, 14434, 14459 and 14695, and New Survey No. 1-2433 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Nos. 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163 and Street Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 and bounded on the West partly by the New Sewri Road and partly by the property of D. C. Shroff, on the North, South and East by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1918.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,

3953

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

**Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.**

**No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.**

AUCTION SALE OF 10 TONS BLEACHING POWDER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Ramji Purshotam and Co., at Port Trust Godowns at Chinch Bunder near Tobacco godown and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors concerned.

10 tons American Bleaching Powder.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following consisting of jewellery, reels of thread, 10 bags of sugar, bags of flour, bags of dall, empty gunny bags, hides, raisins, chronjee seeds, walnuts, ground nuts, cotton piece-goods, glassware, parts of machinery, books of surgery by Jacobson, empty jewellery cases, tins of jam, 12 tins castor oil, bags of wheat, one bale of paper, kegs of paint, cotton sweepings, shoes, old clothing, trunks and boxes, brass copper aluminium and enamelware, medicines, sodawater bottles and crates, etc.,

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 26TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.),

Auction sale of very rich made-to-order latest designed artistic household and office furniture by welknown makers such as dining table dining chairs, sideboard, tapestry, upholstered chasterfield easychairs, silk tapestry lined, drawing room, complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, marble tables substantial made-to-order single and double beds, selected single and double almyrahs, rich chinal glass, office tables, dressing chests of drawers blackwood Indian hand carved wardrobe, carved tables and jardineers, marble statues, sofas etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, the very valuable made-to-order latest designed artistic household and office furniture by well-known makers such as dining table, dining chairs, artistic sideboard, tapestry, upholstered chesterfield easychair, silk tapestry lined, drawing room, complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, marble tables, office tables, substantial, made-to-order single and double beds, selected bed room, single and double almyrahs, rich Chinal glass, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stands, teapoys, blackwood Indian hand carved wardrobe, blackwood hand carved octagon and round tables, jardineers, marble statues, safes etc., etc.

The property of an European Gentleman.

Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT FOUNTAIN PENS OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND PRESSURE KEROSINE HANGING LAMPS, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned to close the consignment account:—

1 lot about 40 dozens Fountain Pens such as Elite, Paria, Cedar, Royal, Standard, etc.
36 electric torches nickel with bulbs.
3 pressure kerosine hanging lamps, 300 C. P.
3 pressure kerosine bracket lamps 300 C. P.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 29TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.),

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture, Rich Velvet Lined Blackwood complete Drawing-room Suite, Full Compass Solid Iron Framed Grand Cottage Piano, by Robert, Cocks and Co., of London, etc.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*).

(S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of Dantra House, Barrow Road, Colaba, the very valuable artistic and neat designed substantial teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers, such as folding dining tables, double meat-safes, mirrored sideboards, teakwood whatnots, teak and black mirrored side cabinets, very rich velvet lined blackwood complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, solid iron Framed full compass grand cottage piano by Robert, Cocks and Co. of London, marble wash-hand tables, dressing tables, teakwood solid linen baskets, teakwood single and double cot with mattresses, bentwood chairs, black teapoys, violine, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. S. Thomas.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1918.

## AMUSEMENTS.


# THE EMPIRE

**To-day**

**at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.**

The Darling of the Screen

The Delight of the Kiddies

**BABY MARIE OSBOURNE**

**BABY MARIE OSBOURNE**

IN

**"CAPTAIN KIDDO"**

**"CAPTAIN KIDDO"**

A Marvellously Attractive 5 Reel Gold Rooster Drama featuring MARIE OSBOURNE the Starette PAR EXCELLENCE

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

IN

**'CAUGHT IN A CABARET'**

**'CAUGHT IN A CABARET'**

# NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

***TO-NIGHT!***

**HALL CAINE'S**

most celebrated Novel and Play

THE

**ETERNAL CITY**

Complete in 8 Parts.

**A REAL CLASSIC IN PICTURE PRODUCTION**

Produced amid the grandeur and beauty of

**MODERN ROME.**

A mammoth production of magnetic power.

**3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.**

**Only 5 Performances EN ROUTE TO POONA.**

Under the kind Patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

**GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI**

will perform at the

**BALIWALA GRAND TREATRE TARDEO**

on

**Thursday the 25th April 1918 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)**

The light comedy

**SANGIT**

**SANSHAYAKALLOL**

in 5 Parts

**Friday the 26th April 1918 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)**

The masterpiece play

**SANGIT**

**VIDYAHARANA**

in 3 Parts

For other 3 performances Please See next Saturday's issue of this Paper.

**No repetition of any performance.**

Tickets can be had at—the Mandali's Residence (opposite the Grant Road Station Post office old Sewa Sadan Bunglow) from 22nd Inst

K. P. PANDIT,
*Manager*


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AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR**

*To-night at 9-30*

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

**BANDMAN OPERA Co.**

In the Leading London Musical Successes

To-day & To-morrow at 9-30 p.m.

Revival of the ever Sparkling Musical Comedy

**"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"**

SATURDAY 27th

The Highly Successful American Musical Comedy

**Mr. MANHATTAN**

SUNDAY 28th AT 5-30 P. M.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

To-night at 6-30

SUPER SENSATIONAL SERIAL

**"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"**

AMUSEMENTS

GREAT GALA NIGHT TO-NIGHT !

**PALACE**

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p.m.

**The Gaiety Co.**

Presents

**Special Vaudevilles**

**Special Vaudevilles**

of

Up-to-date SONGS, CHORUSES and DANCES

intercepted by an

IDEAL PICTURE PLAY IN 4 PARTS

A

**ADVENTUROUS HONEYMOON**

thrilling, astounding.

SEE THE LIONS LET LOOSE. THE GRIP SCENE, Etc

BRIGHT & BREEZY

from start to finish.

NONE SHOULD MISS IT.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

Large Audiences for Another Superb Film Bill !

***To-night, To-morrow & Saturday, 6-45 & 10.***

**Mr. E. H. DuCASSE** presents

The 5-Act Metro Wonderplay

**"THE HAUNTED PAJAMAS"**

All about the wonderful things that happened to people who wore a certain pair of Chinese pajamas

featuring

**HAROLD LOCKWOOD.**

SCREAMING COMIC | REX BEACH SCENIC | PATHE GAZETTE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NEXT SUNDAY

LOOK OUT FOR THE COMING GREAT ATTRACTION

**"MILESTONES."**

***Popular Prices:***

Stalls One Rupee | Side Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

**IMPERIAL**

CENTRAL COMFORTABLE WATERS FOR ALL

Closing chapters of the fascinating Serial :

**"THE FATAL RING"**

Episode 13: "A DASH FOR ARABIA" | Episode 14: "THE PAINTED SAFE"

**PATHE'S "GAZETTE" OF CURRENT EVENTS.**

PART 9 OF PATHE'S

**"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR"**

"LUCIAN, HIS DOG, & HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW": COMIC.

TIME :—7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Daily. MATINEES SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW SUNDAY 3-30 p.m.

**THE MAJESTIC**

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.

The Model Picture Palace of Bombay.

***To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45, and 10-30***

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N. B.—Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogue.


# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 23rd.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | | 3,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | ... |
| " " Sales of East Indian | | 1,300 |
| " " Imports | | 1,000 |
| Mid. Americans Spot Trading value | | 23.01 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Spot | | 30.56 |
| New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | May | 28.85 |
| | July | 28.62 |
| New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m. | May | 28.26 |
| | July | 27.66 |

**OPENING TONE AND PRICES.**

Liverpool, April 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| April | Not quoted. |
| May | 22.65+8 |
| June | Not quoted. |
| July | 21.89+8 |
| Aug. | 21.49+3 |

Old Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| April, April-May, May-June, June-July. | 21.85, 21.77, 21.69, 21.61 } +20 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

**CLOSING PRICES.**

Liverpool, April 23rd.

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| April | 23.46+27 |
| May | 22.91+34 |
| June | 22.49+30 |
| July | 22.06+25 |
| August | 21.61+15 |

Old Contracts

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| April, April-May, May-June, June-July | 21.85, 21.77, 21.69, 21.61 } +20 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, April 23rd.

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| April | 29.45+20 |
| June | 28.95+20 |
| July | 28.75+20 |

**ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.**

Liverpool, April 23rd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | | 17.46 |
| " " Fully Good | | 17.96 |
| " " Fine | | 18.33 |
| No. 1 Oomra Good | | 18.94 |
| " " Fully Good | | 19.44 |
| " " Fine | | 19.81 |
| Broach Good | | 21.71 |
| " Fully Good | | 21.96 |
| " Fine | | 22.21 |
| Scinde Good | | 17.66 |
| " Fully Good | | 17 |
| " Fine | | 16.33 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

**(From our Commercial Correspondent.)**

BOMBAY, April 24.

Nominal quotations this morning were Rs. 712 Exchange and Rs. 715 Association for Good Broach April, and Rs. 730 for Fine Broach May. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 712 for Good Broach and Rs. 729 for Fine May, and Fine Khamgaon Akola May was done at Rs. 675. At Colaba the tone of the market was easier and good Broach settlements were made at Rs. while Fine Broach May was done at Rs. 721.

Ready cotton is unchanged. The market has been quiet and the demand very moderate.

**QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Broach | April | Rs. | 712 |
| Fine Broach | May | " | 722/3 |
| Fine Khamgaon Akola | " | " | 667 |
| Fully Good Bengal | " | " | 546/7 |
| Good Sawginned Dharwar | May/June | " | 705 |
| " M. G. Coompta | " | " | 706 |
| " " Westerns | " | " | 680 |

**BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.**

**QUOTATIONS 24TH APRIL, 1918.**

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine | F.G. | Gd. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengals | 640 | 625 | 565 | 515 | Ready. |
| M.G. Sind Punjab | 630 | 620 | 560 | | " |
| M.G. Wardha Hingughat | | 690 | 670 | | " |
| M.G. Nagpore | | 690 | 670 | | " |
| M.G. Yeotmal | | 680 | | | " |
| M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | | 670 | | | " |
| M.G. Amraoti | | 670 | | | " |
| M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple | | 665 | 645 | | " |
| M.G. Khandesh | | | 610 | | " |
| M.G. Muthia | | 625 | 600 | | " |
| M.G. Kadi Viramgam | | | 710 | | " |
| M.G. Broach | 736 | 728 | 720 | 712 | " |

**THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.**

**Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.**

COLABA, 24th April, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

| Growths. | Super fine | Fine | Fully Good. | Good | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M.G.) | 630 | 615 | 555 | 515 | Ready |
| Seinde-Punjab (M.G.) | 630 | 615 | 555 | .. | Ready |
| Khandesh (M.G.) | .. | .. | 605 | .. | Ready |
| Akola Khamg .. Fair-Stapl (M.G. | .. | 655 | 635 | .. | Ready |
| Broach (M.G.) .. | 736 | 728 | 720 | 712 | Ready |
| Kadi (M.G.) | .. | .. | 710 | .. | Ready |
| Viramgam Mathia (M.G.) .. | .. | 625 | 600 | .. | Ready |

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 23rd April 1918.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 8,921 bales. |
| Wheat | 22 723 cwts. |
| Linseed | 15,933 " |
| Rape, &c. | 2,850 " |
| Gingellyseed | 111 " |
| Poppyseed | 69 " |
| Groundnuts | 869 " |
| Castorseed | 12,726 " |
| Rice | 29,094 " |
| Myrabolams | 622 " |
| Cottonseed | 7 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 8,564 " |
| Jowar | 294 " |
| Aniseed | Nil |
| Barley | 1,002 " |

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, April 24th 1918,—4 p.m.

| | Bazar Terms. Rs | as. | p | Rail Delivery. Rs | as. | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 70-30 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| " Karachi Bangla | 54 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| " Cawnpore | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| " Thin | 7 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85.15 | 62 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| " Gajar 75.25 | 55 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| " Gajar 50.50 | 54 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| " Black | 50 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Poppyseed, White | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 43 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mowraseed | 4 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Barley | 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Castorseed | 47 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |

| Forward: | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat April-May | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| Linseed May | 8 | 9 | 0 |

## BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

| | Rate per lb: |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 | As. 15 — 15 |
| Shapurji No. 10 | " 15 — 2 |
| Simplex No. 10 | " 15 — 1 |
| Edward No. 10 | " 15 — 1 |
| Light Houses No. 6½ | " 13 — 10 |

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| Bombay April 23rd 1918 | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1 5 15½ |
| " Demand | 1 6 1 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1 6 7 |
| Fcs. Demand | 264 |
| American Dollars | 279 |
| Hongkong " | 209 |
| Shanghai " | 297 |
| Japan " | 146½ |
| Singapore " | 156½ |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-6.
Sovereign Rs. 16-13-6.
Silver ready Ex-duty Rs. 111-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 111-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months sight draft 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months sight France Fr. 209½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 297.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146-12.
60 Days sight Japan Rs. 142-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91-8.
Ex-warrant
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 65.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There were no transactions in both the share markets as it was a Jain Holiday.

## PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

The Cloth Markets will be closed to-day owing to the Anniversary of Seth Damoder Goculdas Munji, the founder of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association. It will also remain closed on the 26th instant on account of the Jain Holiday (Chaitri-Purnima).

**B.B. & C.I RAILWAY COMPANY—(Broad-gauge System)**

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 13th April 1918, on 1003.15 Mean Mileage worked.

| | Coaching Traffic. No. of Passengers. | Coaching Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Weight carried. | Receipts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 640,000 | 3,70,000 | 1,972,000 | 6,70,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | --- | 369 | ... | 668 |
| For previous 6 days of half-year | 510,000 | 3,08,000 | 1738,000 | 4,60,000 |
| Total for 2 weeks | 1150,000 | 6,78,000 | 3710,000 | 1,139,000 |

| | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings | Traffic Train Miles Run. Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| Total Traffic for the week | 4,000 | 1044,000 | 59,109 | 59,963 | 119072 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 4 | 1,041 | --- | --- | --- |
| For previous 6 days of half-year | 3,000 | 7,80,000 | 51,755 | 55,280 | 107044 |
| Total for 2 weeks | 7,000 | 1824,00 | 110864 | 115252 | 226116 |

**B.B. & C I RAILWAY COMPANY—(Metre-gauge System.)**

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 13th April 1918, on 1839.63 Mean Mileage worked.

| | Coaching Traffic. No. of Passengers. | Coaching Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Weight carried. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 360,000 | 3,00,000 | 1,860,000 | 4,76,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | --- | 163 | --- | 259 |
| For previous 6 days of half-year | 300,000 | 2 32,000 | 1,433,000 | 4,23,000 |
| Total for 2 weeks | 660,000 | 5,32,000 | 3 293,000 | 8,99,000 |

| | Other Earnings, (estimated) | Total Earnings | Traffic Train Miles Run. Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| Total Traffic for the week | 7,000 | 7,83,000 | 45,946 | 115623 | 161569 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 4 | 426 | --- | --- | --- |
| For previous 6 days of half-year | 6,000 | 6,61,000 | 38,337 | 97,582 | 135919 |
| Total for 2 weeks | 13,000 | 1444.000 | 84,283 | 213205 | 297488 |

## EASTERN CHEMICAL CO.

### MUNICIPAL OBJECTION TO EXTENSION OF FACTORY.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Hon. Secretaries, Matunga Residents' Association regarding on alleged extension of the Eastern Chemical Company's premises at Matunga, and pointing out the great danger arising therefrom. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter stated.

"I am not aware whether it is the intention of the Company, in the event of their succeeding in extending their premises, to undertake, as is suggested in the Association's letter, the manufacture of high explosives. The Company is, however endeavouring to obtain additional land, including the land comprised in the Rowli Salt Works, with a view to extending its chemical works and subsidiary buildings, so as to cover an area of over a million square yards. The establishment of the present small factory has already compelled the Improvement Trust to vary their plans for the Sion Matunga Estate, to give up the idea of using Rowli Hill (when cut down) as a residential property and to allocate their land in the vicinity for industrial purposes instead. Any extension of the factory would make it extremely difficult to secure the establishment of a residential quarter in the north-east of the island and the Improvement Trust have therefore objected strongly to the proposal. It seems to me that there is no justification for the establishment of so large a chemical works in a city of over a million inhabitants and that there ought to be no difficulty in finding a suitable site in other parts of India If the Corporation agree with me, I suggest that they take an early opportunity of informing Government of their objections to the scheme."

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation for taking necessary action in the matter.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

### SHOLAPUR SPG. AND WVG. CO. LTD.

The 43rd ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday under the presidentship of Mr. Narotam Morarjee.

The Directors' report, among other things stated:—

The net profit for the year is Rs. 22,78,421-1-4. Adding to the above 47,302-15-0, brought forward from last year's accounts, the total comes to Rs. 23,25,724-0-4. Deducting therefrom the sum of Rs. 2,20,000, paid as an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 275 per Share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, there remains the sum of Rs. 21,05,724-0-4 from which your Directors have set aside the following sums:—

Deterioration of Machinery Account Rs. 2,00,000; Deterioration of Building Account Rs. 75,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,00,530; Reserve Dividend Fund, Rs. 1,00,290-2-9; Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 50,930-6-3; Income Tax Fund, Rs. 3,00,000; Special Bonus to Employees, Rs. 25,000; Operatives' Grain Account Rs. 30,000; Employees' Amelioration Fund, Rs. 10,000; Library and Recreation Fund Rs. 15,000; Co-operative Credit Society Building Account Rs. 15,000; Dispensary and Hospital Buildings, Rs. 25,000; Technical School, Rs. 25,000; Railway Siding Account, Rs. 28,953-13; Electric Light Installation Account, Rs. 38,478-10; Sprinklers' Account, Rs. 16,568-4-8; Repairs and Extensions to Chawls, Rs. 1,00,000; Extension of Tanks and Improvement of Water Supply, Rs. 50,000; Total Rs. 14,05,751-4-8.

From the available balance of Rs. 6,99,972-11-8, your Directors recommend appropriation as under:—

Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1917 at Rs. 725 per Whole Share and Rs. 362-8-0; per Half Share, free of Income Tax, making for the year Rs. 1,000 or equal to 100 per cent per annum, Rs. 5,80,000 Bonus to Employees of the Company Rs. 27,000; Balance to be carried forward to the Account of 1918 Rs. 92,972-11-8. Total Rs. 6,99,972-11-8.

The Directors' report and audited statements of account were received and adopted and the dividend, as stated in the report, was declared.

Messrs. Ratansi D. Moratji and T. R. N. Cama were re-elected Directors and the old auditors were re-appointed.

### SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills was held on Wednesday Sir Shapurji, B. Broacha, presiding.

The directors' report, among other things, stated:—

After deducting the Agents' commission a net profit of Rs. 6,44,296-13-5 has been made during that period. On the balance of Rs. 91,463-3-0 brought over from the previous account being added to this amount, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 7,35,760-0-5 which the Directors recommend to dispose of as under:—

(1) To write off for depreciation of (a) Building Rs. 20,000; (b) Machinery Rs. 1,20,000; (2) To write off against Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 9,000; (3) To write off against December Charges, Rs. 5,000; (4) To pay Bonus to the Company's Employees, Rs. 7,500; (5) To set aside as a Reserve Fund Rs. 75,000; (6) To pay Dividend at Rs. 10 per Share Rs. 4,99,720; (7) To carry forward to current year's account Rs. 3,540-0-5; Total Rs. 7,35,760-0-5.

The Imperial Mill premises have been leased to the Kastoorchand Mills Company, Limited.

The shareholders are requested to sanction the Company's donation of Rs. 1,000 to the "Our Day" Fund.

The report, with the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet, were received and adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share was declared.

Sir S. B. Broacha, Kt., and Sir Sassoon David, Bart., were re-elected directors and the old auditors were re-appointed.

### INDIAN WAR LOAN.

**BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.**

Bombay, April 24th.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cash Certificates | 155 |
| Total up-to-date | 27,41,409-8 |

The shipbuilding industry is also being revised in Moulmein as well as Rangoon. Baboo Rookmanund has nearly completed a sea-going vessel which he has been building in his timber yard thereat, while the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation are fast completing a fine large ship, while a municipal contractor, Mr. Bussiah, is progressing with the building of a third sea-going vessel. Thus, in the course of the next few months, at least three fairly large sea-going ships will be launched at either Rangoon or Moulmein.

## SALLE FRANCAISE

### THE STUDY OF FRENCH IN BOMBAY.

On Wednesday last, Prof. Louis Peltier spoke in defence of the work done in French by schools and colleges in the Bombay Presidency and of the curricula and examinations set in French by the University of Bombay. The lecturer's very recent and also his long past personal experience of the conditions obtaining in France, England and India enabled him to declare and prove that, on an average, the Indian student's practical knowledge of French was by no means inferior to that of the English student of to the French student's knowledge of English; this should not at all, however, he added, be taken to mean that such average students knew quite enough of their second languages.

It could never be truly objected that French was studied in Bombay as a dead language; still less so now that the University had re-established oral examinations for B.A. and M.A. candidates. A mere glance at the University Calendar would have satisfied every one that far from "confining itself to the French language written three centuries ago at least," the University had prescribed a greater number of contemporary than of old writings: in 1917, 1918 and 1919, for instance, the students preparing for the various examinations had to read twenty works (thirteen in prose, seven in poetry) by French authors of the 19th and 20th centuries, against 17 of all the earlier periods put together. If we were to look only to the names and dates of the authors and works prescribed both here and elsewhere, we should be quite justified in claiming that the French programmes in the University of Bombay were more liberal, advanced, varied and modernised than the English and even the French programmes in the Universities of France, to say nothing of English, German and other Universities.

It was somewhat amusing to hear it shouted on the house tops that the Bombay candidates could not possibly answer what were termed the extravagantly learned questions asked in their examinations, unless they were at least doctors of letters and had been book-worms for a score or so of years: that seemed just as reasonable as to assert that nobody could be expected to extract a square root unless he were a doctor of mathematics and knew all about theoretical arithmetic, or that an architect could not build a plain wall without being first of all capable of designing a Taj Mahal! Moreover, were not similar questions asked in all the Universities of the world from candidates no older than ours, simply to test their more or less elementary or deep knowledge of works and facts just lately studied by them under the guidance of their professors?

**METHOD OF SECOND LANGUAGE STUDY.**

After thus exposing the many other inconsistencies and errors of the would-be critics, the lecturer outlined rapidly, at the end of an address lasting for nearly two hours, a method of second language study, which might not be the best available for ideal teachers and pupils placed in ideal conditions, but a practical and universally recognised method, which could be employed by *all* teachers, whether of first rate competence or otherwise, and by sufficiently industrious pupils, whether in large and well equipped centres or in small out-of-the-way places, in any country, a method which was admittedly slow and demanded hard work—there never was a royal road to languages, except for very young children not yet at school,—but a method as efficacious for the raw teacher who might still need to improve his knowledge as for his pupils, suitable for all languages, living or dead, and which has always proved absolutely reliable and sure in its fairly thorough results. That common sense method could perhaps be roughly summarised as follows: "After going very rapidly through nothing more than the merest elements of the grammar, read French books,—simple readers at first, with the help of printed translations, if possible,—read many books, and, as you read, learn from them and remember, so as to be able afterwards to imitate, the forms of speech, phrases and ways, in which the French express themselves, and which neither dictionaries, nor grammars, nor exercises can ever enable you to invent or fabricate." From a host of authorities, the lecturer quoted Prof. Sigwalt, of the University of Paris, Prof. Delbos, general Editor of the Oxford University Press, French Series, Fénelon, and Benjamin Franklin.

## SOLDIERS IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter appearing in your publication of Monday, April 22nd calls for retaliation on the part of the soldiers your correspondent so maliciously libels.

Anonymous letters are usually written by those who have not the decency or courage to uphold their statements in public, such statements being generally the outcome of spite or fancied grievances.

"Civic Indians" is I presume a civilian He may be too old to serve his country in the capacity of a soldier; if so, the point does not matter, if not, his slander become still more despicable.

Does he know or care that a large number of the men he criticises have seen service? Upon the capabilities of these men one need not dwell. That matter lies in the hands of their superiors who certainly are in a better position to judge capabilities than an outsider.

Government has never yet wasted money on soldiers. Anyone connected the Army knows that.

Poona is at the present time the rendezvous of men returning from or proceeding on service, and there are very few troops in the Station who have not seen service at some time or other. The libel therefore becomes all the more bitter, especially from one who skulking behind a nom-de-plume, smacks in the face men who have given up almost everything to serve their country.—Yours, etc.,

"AGRICOLA."


**TURKO ROMAN BATH**

**WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.**

**Separate arrangements for Ladies.**

Restorer and Preserver of

**HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.**

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Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENT.

Mails for E. A. Ex-Force Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 26.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 4 p.m.

University Examination Results: Intermediate in Commerce, B. Com., Intermediate M. B. B. S., Intermediate in Science, 1 p.m.

MONDAY, April 29.

Lord Willingdon lays foundation-stone of New Seamen's Institute, Nicoll Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 2.

University Examination Results: Preliminary Scientic and B.Sc. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Cirque, at Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m., "Special Vaudevilles."

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 6-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45

## BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

## THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosphical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. on "Heredity and Re-birth." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

## DEATH FROM COBRA BITE.

Salubai, a Hindu girl, aged thirteen years, residing with her parents at Sion, was sleeping on the verandah outside her room on Monday last, when she was bitten by a cobra and she died within twenty minutes. The snake was discovered hiding under a stone in a corner of the verandah and killed. It was sent by the Police to the Parel Laboratory, where Col. Liston said it was a typical cobra.

## INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged during February and March 1918:—

Dr. Mukundrai's collections aggregating, Rs. 250; A. "Zoroastrian," Rs. 200; Bai Pankhdibai Harilal, Rs. 100; Mrs. Gunvanti T. Laherchand, Rs. 30; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Rs. 29; Mr. Chimanlal Bhudhardas, Rs. 25; Mr. Chaturbhai Baberbhai, Rs. 21; Mr. Punembhai C. Patel, Rs. 15; Dr. Nilkanthrai D. Chhatrapati, Rs. 11; Dr. Tribhovandas Laherchand, Rs. 10-8; Other small sums amounting to, Rs. 33-8.

## A SAILOR'S FATAL FALL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of George Dawson, a European sailor, residing in the Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder. Witnesses said that about ten o'clock on Tuesday night the deceased was going down the staircase when he suddenly stumbled and fell on the back of his head. He was removed in an unconscious condition to the Freeman Thomas War Hospital, where it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured. He died within a short time. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Fifteen attacks and 10 deaths from plague and 14 attacks and four deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Market four attacks and four deaths, Maratha Hospital two deaths. Chukla and Bhuleshwar two attacks each, Chowpati two attacks and one death, Fanaswadi one attack and one death, Fort (North), Girgaum, Sion and Worli, one attack each and Byculla, and Mahalaxmi one death each. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 125, as campared with 99 of the corresponding day of 1917 and 102 of 1916.

## HILD'S DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a newly-born male child. On the arrival of a train at the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday, a bundle was found lying in the lavatory of a third-class compartment, and on being opened it was found to contain the dead body of a newly-born male child. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who made an examination, found that the child had born alive and had breathed, and in his opinion the death was due to suffocation caused by pressure on the throat.

The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation caused by person or persons unknown.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list of contribution received for the above Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 55,68,133-2-3; Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Naorojee Chairman I. I. W. R. Fund, Belgaum Branch, Rs. 18,000-0-0; 15th Instalment from the Staff of the G. I. P. Ry., Rs. 1,400-0-0; Shaik of Mangrol for April, May and June, Rs. 1,080-0-0; Officers of P. W. D. for March, Rs. 752-0-0; H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for April, Rs. 750-0-0; Members of Bombay Gymkhana for March, Rs. 500-0-0; Sankheda Mewas Rewakantha Agency, Rs. 249-11-0; Mr. A. C. Patel, Poona, Rs. 150-0-0; Proprietor Napier Cinema, Poona, Rs. 150-0-0; Mr. G. R. Khairaz 4th Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 50-0-0; Military Pensioners Co., Rs. 50-0-0; 40th Monthly Donation Government Central Press, Rs. 39-13-9; Bijapur Branch, Rs. 17-4-0 and Mr. G. S. Wilson, Rs. 15-0-0; Total Rs. 55,91,326-15-3.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### SPECIAL VACATION SITTING.

### WIDOW MARRIED AS VIRGIN.

*(Before Justices Batchelor and Kajiji.)*

Bhaishanker Fulji and seven others vs. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The accused were charged with cheating one Lallubhai Kababhai (alias Bechardas) by effecting his marriage with a widow named Bai Diwali, and inducing him to pay them the sum of Rs. 5,700 in consideration of the marriage under the false pretence that she was an unmarried girl. Lallubhai is a Dasa Oswal Bania, aged 52, a salt merchant in a large way of business, residing in Bhayndar. His first wife died about three years ago, and a few months after her death he commissioned accused No. 1 Bhaishanker, a Brahamin who has resided for many years at Bhayndar and in whom, as it was alleged, he had implicit confidence, to procure him another wife, making it perfectly clear, as he said that she was to be an unmarried girl, if possible of his own sub-caste, if not, of a sub-caste with which he could intermarry but in any case unmarried. After several visits to Gujerat and Kathiawar and much correspondence, Bhaishanker with the assistance it was alleged of accused 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 who are marriage brokers, and the connivance of the bride's brother and mother, accused 6 and 7 got Diwali married to Lallubhai at Anand on the 29th May 1916. Diwali was of the Visa Shrimali Bania case, with which it was permissible for a man of Lallubhai's caste to intermarry; but she was a widow, consequently the marriage was invalid according to the rules of Lallubhai's caste, which did not permit widow remarriage and he had been excommunicated. With the exception of accused 3 who denied all knowledge of the affair, the accused admitted having taken part in bringing about the marriage. They contended however that Lallubhai was clearly given to understand that Diwali was a widow, and that he paid them not Rs. 5,700 as he alleged, but Rs. 1,500 plus Rs. 50 to each of the brokers.

The Session Judge sentenced the appellants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 to suffer four years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each with one year's additional term of rigorous imprisonment in default of payment and the appellants Nos. 6 and 7 to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 with an additional term of six months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

BRIDE'S CONFESSION.

From the evidence it appeared that five or six days after the marriage Lallubhai heard people saying that Diwali was a widow. He spoke to her about it and she gave no answer. He then wrote to Diwali's cousin Laxmichand from whom he did not get any satisfactory explanation. So again he spoke to Diwali and pressed her to tell the truth. After getting him to promise not to ill-treat her she confessed that she was a widow and repeated the confession when questioned by his friends. Soon after Lallubhai filed his complaint.

Diwali was originally made one of the accused, but the case against her was withdrawn and she had been examined as a witness for the prosecution. Her evidence was entirely in favour of the complainant. She said that she was unwilling to pass herself off as an unmarried girl or to marry again at all, but her mother pressed her and the accused specially accused 3 threatened her, and so she finally consented and allowed herself to be taken to Anand and married to Lallubhai, as a virgin. Diwali has had a child by Lallubhai and is still living with him.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed "It does not appear to me that the defence have been able to shake the evidence of the witness very seriously. It must be conceded that the prosecution case argues a considerable amount of stupidity and credulity on the part of the complainant. But there is nothing inherently improbable in the story of an amorous old man being gulled by a priest, and assuming, as I think we are bound to do, that he trusted Bhaishanker, I see no serious difficulty in believing that he was taken in by him. As regards the ceremony itself, the evidence, shows that it was perfectly regular and not in any way scamped and perfunctory. It is impossible to believe that Lallubhai would under any circumstances, agree to a public marriage with a widow. It is difficult to judge the true meaning of a correspondence by seeing one side of it only. In a letter written by Bhaishanker to Lallubhai, the latter was told to be careful to remember that his age has been given as 40. He is also told that he must dye his hair and beard. Why should he trouble to make himself youthful and attractive if he was only going to marry a widow? Marriage brokerage is at the best rather disreputable business, and when it is combined with a fraud, it is a serious crime. Out of the fines, if recovered Rs. 2,000 should be paid to the complainant as compensation for the expense and worry to which he has been put over this prosecution. For the other loss he has suffered he must blame his own folly."

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

## ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

### MERCHANT FINED RS. 15.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Chagan Gocul, a Hindu merchant, with possessing two and a half grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 2-8, without a license. Mr. C. N. Kannga, defended the accused.

It was alleged that Police Constable No. 2303 was in plain clothes on duty in what is known as the cocaine area on the 14th instant, when he noticed the accused moving about those streets, as if on the look-out for some person. This raised the suspicion of the constable, who watched the accused's movements for about an hour, and eventually saw him meeting a man who it was alleged, was known as a dealer in cocaine. The accused was then proceeding into another lane, when the constable stopped him on suspicion, and searched him when he found a small packet containing two and a half grains of cocaine. The accused's defence was that the packet was not found on him, but he did not assign any reason for the constable charging him falsely.

The Magistrate said the accused was apparently a respectable man and a man of means. No police sepoy would venture to charge such a man falsely and this without a reason for so doing. The fact that the accused was found in possession of the cocaine was clear on the evidence, and he therefore convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 15.

## DEATH OF WELL KNOWN BOMBAY PUBLISHER.

The death occurred yesterday noon, at his residence at Chikalwadi, Bombay, of Mr. Tukaram Javji, J.P., proprietor of the Nirnayasagar Printing Press, and publisher of many Sanskrit works.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### A CANCELLED CONTRACT.

### CLAIM FOR RETURN OF SECURITY DEPOSIT.

*(Before his Honour Mr. A .A. Chitre.)*

F. W. Holden vs. Madhavji Makanji.

On 18th May 1916, defendant gave to the plaintiff, through his salesman, an indent for 200 pieces of Marino or wool Muslin to be made and shipped from Japan by Messrs. Sakaguchi and Co. Half of the said pieces were to be 30 in., while the other half were to be 45 in., in breadth. The shipment was to be in one lot as soon as the goods could be prepared by the manufacturers. The 30 in., lot was shipped in June and duly arrived here. The defendant at first refused to retire the relative draft in respect of the lot so shipped, but subsequently agreed to do so on plaintiff depositing with him 3 per cent. of the value of the outstanding lot as guarantee for the due performance of the remainder of the contract. Pursuant to this arrangement a cheque for Rs. 207 was given by the plaintiff to the defendant. Before the 2nd lot could arrive in Bombay, plaintiffs' salesman offered to sell to the defendant another parcel of Marino made by Messrs. Masuda and Co. of Yokohama at much cheaper rates. The defendant closed with the offer and, according to the plaintiff's story cancelled the original outstanding contract. Plaintiffs now sought to recover the amount of the cheque deposited as security for due performance of the cancelled contract.

Defendant denied cancellation of the original contract and contended that the 2nd contract was entered into, not in substitution of, but in addition to the outstanding contract, which not having been performed within 2 months as stipulated, they resisted repayment of the amount deposited as security.

Mr. R. B. Vellani, Bar.-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. B. V. Kothari for the defendant.

The Acting Fourth Judge in delivering judgment observed that it was alleged on defendant's behalf that a period of 2 months had been fixed for delivery of balance of goods and what not having been done, plaintiff had forfeited the deposit. This arrangement was denied by the plaintiff, whose story the Court accepted as it was supported by the following circumstances. Firstly: the deposit was made by the plaintiff under instructions from the Japan Manufacturers and the two months' limit was nowhere mentioned in their instructions. Secondly: If the manufacturers themselves would not bind themselves down to any fixed period how could the plaintiff, as agent, have bound himself? Thirdly: The cheque mentioned in the face of it the conditions upon which it was given and yet was silent as to this material point. Fourthly: The covering letter also made no reference to any limit of time. As against this there was the entry in defendant's cash book, which, no doubt, was free from any taint of suspicion. However, his Honour was of opinion that Trivedi, the plaintiff's late salesman, who had proved false to the plaintiff and started business on his own account, was responsible for this misunderstanding between the parties. As defendant did not retire the draft, Trivedi might have given him an informal assurance that the goods would arrive within a couple months. Though the cash book entry mentioned the fixed period of two months, Trivedi's evidence was not so convincing as it stated that the goods were to be delivered within a month or two. The cash book entry thus differed from the evidence of Trivedi, who had now come forward to support the defendant, as against his former master. His Honour believed that defendant had misread Trivedi's informal Assurance into a positive and binding term of the contract.

CLAIM DECREED.

As to the question whether the 2nd sale was in substitution of or in addition to the 1st indent, it was to be noted that plaintiff had not wired to his Japan friends to cancel the contract till after the expiration of two months. If the second sale was cumulative he would have wired to secure delivery or cancel the contract much earliar than he did. If the 1st contract had not been cancelled there was no occasion for the plaintiff to try and get the rates reduced by the manufacturers or to dispose of the goods in the market. As it was, the goods, when arrived, had to be sold at a loss. Though there was not much direct evidence on the point, on a balance of probabilities his Honour had no doubt that the period of two months was not a binding term of the agreement under which the cheque was deposited and that the 2nd contract was in substitution of the unperformed part of the 1st contract. The Court accordingly decreed the claim and certified Rs. 45 as counsel's fees.

Against this judgment an application was made to the Full Court consisting of the Acting Chief and Third Judges, but no rule was granted.

## EJECTMENT SUITS.

### OPERATION OF THE NEW RENT ACT.

*(Before His Honour Mr. R. S. Dadachanji.)*

Haridas Mavji vs. Pestonji Nusserwanji Wadia.

On the 1st March, 1918, the plaintiff purchased a house at Hughes Road called, "Mount View,". The house was in the occupation of several Parsi tenants, all of whom were given notice to vacate the premises on the ground that the landlord required the premises for the use of himself and his family. Two of the tenants averred their willingness to vacate, while the other four, of whom defendant was one, resisted the plaintiff's requisition. The suit was now filed to eject him from the premises.

Mr. Little of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the landlord, while Mr. A. S. Davar represented the tenant.

It was urged on defendant's behalf that he was a tenant under a lease, dated the 1st January 1918 for one year certain and that he had assigned his right, title and interest in the lease to one H. B. Khan, by a writing dated the 9th April, 1918. The tenant further disputed the landlord's right to eject him under the provisions of the New Rent Act.

The plaintiff in his evidence stated that he had purchased the property in March last for Rs. 88,000. The present rent was Rs. 540 which represented a return of only 3 per cent. on the amount invested. He was at present living at Vithalvadi. There were fifteen members in his family and they occupied between them seven rooms. He paid Rs. 50 per month for rent. As he required larger accommodation he had been in search of premises of a rental up to Rs. 150 per month. He had bought furniture worth about a Rs. 1,000 for the new premises. There were 10 rooms in the flats agreed to be vacated by the two tenants.

Mr. Little:—Did you know of the lease when you bought the property?

His Honour:—We are not concerned with it at this stage. I will go into the question only if you can make out a case under section 9 of the Rent Act.

The witness continuing said in all there were 35 rooms in the house.

His Honour:—Do you want the Court to believe you want all the 35 rooms for your own use?

Witness:—I require only the 2nd floor but I can't stay with Parsees. It is against the spirit of our religion.

His Honour:—But many Hindus live with Parsees under the same roof.

Witness:—Some do. But it is not in consonance with my view I am a Bhatia and no Bhatia will live with a Parsi.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

His Honour held that on the evidence plaintiff had failed to satisfy him that the premises were required by him "reasonably and bona-fide" for his own occupation and he, therefore, dismissed the application with costs.

## ANOTHER APPLICATION REFUSED.

A second suit filed by the same plaintiff against another tenant came on for hearing before the Acting 3rd Judge. In this case, the tenant was represented by Mr. F. A. Vakil of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., who also claimed relief under the New Act.

In answer to questions from the Bench the land-lord made the same statements as in the previous suit.

His Honour:—Mr. Little, the Act requires that the premises should be reasonably and bona-fide required for the land-lord's use, is it reasonable that all tenants should be turned out because one man objects to living with others?

Mr. Little:—It should not be forgotten that my client is a Bhatia. The policy of the British Government is to respect all religions and not to create a conflict between them.

His Honour:—The conflict is created by your own client. If he will only continue in his old premises where, I am sure, he has been quite confortable all these years and wait till the end of the War, there will be no conflict.

Mr. Little:—Then it comes to this, that a man's right can be violated.

His Honour:—The Rent Act itself is a gross violation of the rights of private property. But the Government had to sanction the violation owing to the necessities of the times and for the welfare of the commonwealth. You know what times we are passing through. The application must be refused.

# MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

### ACTIVITY DURING THE YEAR.

The annual general meeting of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, was held on Tuesday evening at the Sanitary Institution, Princess Street, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji presiding.

Mr. S. D. Nawalkar, Secretary, presented the annual report, which stated among other things.

There are at present on the roll 61 members, of whom 23 are First Class and 38 Second Class members. One Second Class member resigned during the year. The Association during the year published for free distribution in English and vernaculars a Leaflet, the subject being, "How the people should control their representatives on the Corporation." It undertook to represent to Government the grievances of the people when there was the agitation in regard to exorbitant rents in the city and sent a petition to Government to take steps in the matter in order to give relief to the poor and the middle classes and those who were affected by it either by legislation or notification. In this connection more than 1,000 people represented their grievances to the Association in writing and some, verbally as they were afraid of their land-lords, coming to know their names. The Association forwarded these complaints as suggested by the Controller of Prices, to the different Ward Committees in the city. It also gave legal assistance to poor men and widows, in suits in the Small Causes Court, by engaging the honorary services of Mr. K. M. Bodas, High Court Pleader, for whose honorary services the Association is very much thankful to him.

It has also sent a petition to the Bombay Government to put a stop to the slaughter of milch cattle before these animals became totally useless for the purpose for which they exist, and suggested some measures, to put a stop to this sort of thing. We are glad to note that these suggestions are approved of by Dr. Harold H. Mann the Principal of the Agricultural College. The petition is under the consideration of the Government and we await a favourable reply from them.

The Association serves a great help as an information bureau to many, who come to seek advice and make enquiries in regard to Municipal matters.

During the course of the next year the Association hopes to take up the work of the extension of franchise to tenants, and establish Voters' Unions to elect such men to the Corporation who would represent the grievances of the people independently and boldly.

The success of the Association chiefly depends upon carrying out the aims and objects as laid down in the Rules of the Association. We therefore earnestly hope that the public will co-operate with the work of the Association by joining it and giving their full support in making the Association a real one.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were appointed for the current year:—President, Mr. Joseph Baptista; Vice-President, Dr. Jehangir K. Daji; Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Mahomed I. Curtay, and Dr. W. V. Dhurandhar; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Krishnarao Ramchandra; Hon. Auditor, Mr. Yeshwantrao A. Navalkar.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Committee for the current year:—Messrs. T. A. Kulkarni, V. M. Joshi, Nadirshaw D. Patel, Bhagwantrao G. Parelkar, M. P. Ankalikar, Drs. M. B. Velkar, D. D. Sathave, Abdul Satar A. Gaya, Messrs. P. A. Mankar, Ramchandra B. Mantri, Maganlal D. Khakhar, W. T. Halai, Drs. P. A. Dalal, F. X. Dias, Messrs. R. N. Mandlik, Khimji Hirji Kayani and G. A. Navalkar.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## SUFFERING FROM HALLUCINATION.

### A WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday touching the death of Teharabai, aged seventeen years, residing with her husband Mahomed Sidick, a mill-hand, at Madanpura. It appeared that at 9 a.m. on Tuesday the husband went to a tea shop. Shortly after, neighbours saw flames in her room. They burst open the doors which had been fastened on the inside, and they found the deceased burning. The fire was put out and Teharabai was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she said she had seen the face of the devil in her room and had set herself on fire. The jury returned a verdict of death from extensive burns self-inflicted by the deceased while suffering from hallucination.

# HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

### DR. TURNER ON THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

In the course of his report on the public health of Bombay during the quarter ending 31st March, 1918, Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality states:—

The total mortality for the quarter was 11,366; 653 of these deaths were of persons not resident in Bombay and included 161 amongst the inmates of the different war hospitals. The number of live births registered was (5,599) the highest on record for the corresponding quarter of previous years except 1912 (5,675). It exceeded the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1908-1917) by 624. This increase cannot be wholly explained by improved registration; and taken in conjunction with the recorded mortality among new arrivals, which was much in excess of that hitherto registered in any single quarter, and the figures of Tramway traffic, which indicate an average monthly increase of over 8 lakhs over the figures for the corresponding quarter of 1917, would appear to indicate that the population estimated in the third quarter of 1917 at 11,00,000 has in all probability now much increased.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter and reached epidemic proportions in the week ending 9th February. It is now steadily declining. Cholera was epidemic in the week ending 12th January, 197 cases having been registered in the month. It rapidly subsided in succeeding weeks and only 17 cases were recorded in February and 2 in March.

Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1908 to 1917), plague shows a diminution of 564 deaths, diarrhœal diseases of 97 and phthisis of 33; on the other hand there is in an increase of 385 under small-pox, 96 under measles, 161 under cholera, 107 under fevers and 101 under nervous diseases. The respiratory diseases recorded an increase of 1,440. The total mortality was 2,277 more than the decennial average.

The infant mortality (2,962) exceeded the mean of the corresponding quarters of the decennium by 96.

5,599 live births were registered in the city during the quarter, being 441 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1917; and 624 more than the decennial mean; the number is however less by 753 than in the previous quarter.

MORTALITY.

The mortality from all causes registered in the city during the quarter was 11,366; this was higher by 3,095 than in the corresponding quarter of 1917 (8,271) and 2,277 more than the decennial average. The figure 11,366, however, represents the gross mortality in the quarter, including as it does 653 deaths amongst persons newly arrived into the city and not belonging to it. This is the largest number of deaths hitherto recorded in any single quarter among persons not belonging to Bombay; of these, 27 were from small-pox, 78 from plague, 14 from cholera, and 534 from other causes. With this correction the mortality for the period under report stands at 10,713.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter and became epidemic in the week ending 9th February. 1,481 attacks were registered during the period against 188 in the corresponding quarter of 1917; 194 in January, 589 in February and 698 in March; 70 of the total number of cases were imported; 12 in January, 29 in February and 29 in March.

962 cases of small-pox were admitted into the infectious diseases hospital at Arthur Road during the quarter. An additional ward of 60 beds had to be put up making the total accommodation of 360 beds. The total number of deaths due to small-pox during the quarter was 643, being 571 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1917 and 385 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1908-1917); 27 of these were among recent arrivals. 125 deaths from small-pox occurred amongst children under one year of age during the quarter; 14 in January, 41 in February and 70 in March.

The present epidemic of small-pox has again brought into prominence the excessive incidence of this disease among Goanese subjects of the Portuguese Government, as compared with the general population of Bombay.

The experience of the last seven years has been such as to render it very desirable to reconsider the question of ensuring the proper protection of this section of the community by an amendment of the Bombay Vaccination Act, or otherwise. The Corporation made a representation to Government in 1913. Government have again been addressed in the matter and on receipt of their reply, a proposal to the Corporation will be put up.

INCIDENCE OF SMALL-POX AMONG NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

An examination of the statistical table will show that the incidence of small-pox during the quarter under review is enormously greater among Native Christians than among the general population of the city. These ratios, striking as they are, do not fully represent the special liability of Goanese immigrants to contract small-pox, for the reason that the term "Native Christians" includes besides the Goanese, a proportion of the indigenous Native Christian population of Bombay who are protected by vaccination at least as well as the rest of the population of Bombay. It can hardly be questioned that the presence of these insufficiently protected immigrants is a menace to the public health. Small-pox is as extremely infectious disease with a considerable mortality, and each case acts as a possible centre of infection and, until removal, a source of danger to the surrounding population; and to take no action to ensure the protection by vaccination of this section of the community is to ignore a considerable danger, which could by suitable means be reduced to reasonable dimensions. As to the remedy to be applied, there are two alternatives, namely, to ensure effective vaccination within the limits of Portuguese territory or to vaccinate all Goanese immigrants on their arrival in Bombay.

PLAGUE.

The number of deaths registered from plague was 71 in January, 87 in February and 183 in March, as compared with 47, 97 and 268 in the corresponding months of 1917. The total mortality from this cause during the quarter was 341, being 177 more than in the preceding quarter but 564 less than the decennial average (1908-1917). The highest plague mortality recorded on a single day was 12 on the 27th March; in January 5 on the 18th, 19th and 22nd, and in February 7 on the 10th and 18th. The number of plague attacks recorded during the quarter was 425; 93 in January, 104 in February and 228 in March.


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# DISTRESS IN KAIRA.

## GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION OF SITUATION.

### NO INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

The following Press Note is issued in continuation of the Press Note of the 16th January 1918 on the agricultural situation in the Kaira District in order that the public may be informed of the subsequent developments.

On 5th February 1918 His Excellency the Governor received a deputation of Sir D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Gandhi. At this meeting the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel explained the position in Kaira as it appeared to them. Their presentment of the case was fully considered, but as it appeared to be based not upon any detailed examination of the crops actually obtained or of their area, but rather on general impressions formed in conversation with the cultivators, it could not be weighed with the scale against the detailed figures and estimates in the official statements which, though offered for their criticism, they did not seem disposed to examine. There therefore appeared no reason to grant the request then made for the appointment of a committee of enquiry. Shortly afterwards, however, Government availed themselves of the opportunity, which arose on the reversion of Mr. Namjoshi, to post Mr. Ghosal as Collector of Kaira, an officer who has had long experience of the district and is intimately acquainted with its conditions.

Mr. Ghosal could be trusted to deal sympathetically with the situation and he was specially asked to take stock of it anew. After examining the case of every village in the district, he directed a fresh valuation of the rabi crops to be made over the whole of Matar and Mehmadabad and a large part of the Nadiad Tallukas. His conclusions confirmed those arrived at by his predecessor Mr. Namjoshi except in regard to certain villages in the Matar Taluka in which, as will be explained later on, it was finally decided to grant suspension.

Meantime the matter had attracted the attention of the Servants of India Society, who decided to institute local enquiries. As Government have all along been ready to welcome any independent examination of these results, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Collector of Kaira were instructed to give the members deputed by the Society full access to the official estimates so that they should be in a position to bring to bear on these estimates an intelligent and effective criticism. Their enquiry which was confined to the Matar Taluka, was begun on the 26th January and completed on the 12th February. On the 12th and 13th February the Commissioner and the Collector discussed the situation with the members of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Devadhar and his co-workers represented—

(1) that the people were in great anxiety lest their standing rabi crops should be damaged by frost;

(2) that in their opinion 23 villages needed half suspension;

(3) that the relief given on account of damage to the rice crop by floods was insufficient.

As regards the first point of the representation, the Commissioner promptly agreed that no pressure would be made for the land revenue in any village which contained a substantial area of rabi crops until it was certain that these crops had escaped damage. The season has passed without the occurrence of frost or of any other (serious) injury to the rabi crop. On the second point, while noting that in one of the 23 villages the Society's estimate of the crop exceeded six annas, he promised that a careful examination of the crop estimates, particularly of the rabi crop, would be made in the remaining 22. As a result of the re-examination which the Collector had already in hand further suspensions amounting to Rs. 28,342 were allowed in certain villages of Matar Taluka where the rabi crops were found to be meagre. As regards the third point he stated that the official enquiry was still incomplete and promised that the case would receive sympathetic consideration. When the enquiry was completed, remissions amounting to Rs. 13,580 were granted on account of damage by flood in 13 villages.

The Servants of India Society originally intended to make enquiries in the Thasra Taluka. It is understood, however, that from the information they received they came to the conclusion that there was no case for enquiry in that taluka.

Mr. Gandhi then began to institute enquiries over the whole district and to place the result of his investigation before the Collector. It should be remembered that long before Mr. Gandhi's enquiry began the kharif crop had been harvested and removed. The difficulty of ascertaining its actual value, when there was nothing of it in the field to see, may easily be judged. Mr. Gandhi who was aware of this difficulty contended however that absolutely reliable results could be obtained by asking the cultivators to say what crops they had obtained this year and what crops they expected to obtain in a normal year. He also took the view that the rabi corps, even the cotton crop, should not be taken into consideration in determining the average crop valuation of a village. On the basis of these two propositions, one of which is Utopian, and the other manifestly unreasonable, he claimed to have proved that the crops over the whole district were with rare exceptions under four annas. His representations and arguments were carefully considered by the Commissioner and the Collector and personally discussed with him. The Collector made a fresh scrutiny of the estimates in villages in the neighbourhood where Mr. Gandhi's personal enquiries were mainly conducted. He invited Mr. Gandhi to be present at this further examination, but Mr. Gandhi was unable to come as he was absent in Ahmedabad. At another village, Limbasi in the Matar Taluka, Mr. Gandhi was present when the Collector was making enquiries. Here only 3 per cent. of the area had been under bajri while on 71 per cent. of it the crops grown were rice, cotton and wheat. The rice crop (928 acres) had not been damaged by flooding, the cotton crop (378 acres) was fair and high prices were being obtained while the value of the wheat crop (1,125 acress) may be judged by the fact that only a fraction of it, which at the time was under attachment for arrears of land revenue, was estimated by the cultivators themselves at a quantity which represented a cash value of Rs. 13,415 against an assessment due from the owners of the wheat crop of Rs. 2,200.

As Mr. Gandhi's criticism did not disclose any reasonable ground for modifying the orders, he was informed to that effect by the Commissioner on the 20th March.

On the 21st March the Guzarat Sabha presided over by Mr. Gandhi passed a resolution that resort should be had to passive resistance and in pursuance of that resolution landholders throughout the district are not only being encouraged to withhold payment of their dues but are being actively dissuaded from paying even when willing to do so.

In the meantime the collection of the land revenue has been steadily proceeding and in most talukas the greater part of this year's demand has already been paid in. The largest outstanding balance is in Matar Taluka. Up to 20th April the proportion of the demand collected in that taluka was 70 per cent., in the talukas of Anand, Kapadwanj, Mehmedabad and Thasra it ranged from 86 to 98 per cent. in Borsad it was 78 per cent. but here more than five-sixths of the amount uncollected did not fall due till the beginning of the month. The great body of the smaller cultivators have already paid in their dues. The outstandings are mainly from those who can afford to pay but have been induced to refuse payment.

Mr. Gandhi and others still press on Government the proposal that an independent enquiry should be held. With this request Government are not prepared to comply. There appears to be considerable misapprehension on the part of some of those who have taken an interest in the question as to the actual position created by the orders under which the rules for the suspension and remission of land revenue were prescribed. Before the issue of these orders the grant of any concession of the kind had to be sanctioned by Government. In order that any relief which might be required should be given promptly the authority to grant the concessions was transferred to the Collector who was given a perfectly free hand subject to the limits laid down in the rules. The rules are intended for the guidance of the Collector and lay down the general principles to be followed. Suspensions and remissions cannot be claimed as a matter of right as they are now being claimed in Kaira. They represent a measure of relief granted as a matter of grace. The Collector has to decide the broad question whether there is or there is likely to be distress if the full revenue demand is collected. In determining the question, the valuation of the crop obtained, including of course the rabi crops as well, is an important factor but not necessarily the only factor to be taken into consideration. It is only after a careful review of the general economic situation, that a decision is taken.

Again, assuming for a moment that Government were willing on the present occasion to comply with the request for the appointment of a committee of enquiry in this matter of executive administration which should clearly remain in their own hands, it will be apparent that no useful purpose could now be served. As already pointed out the main crops except cotton have been harvested and there remains no materials on which a committee could form conclusions except the official estimates on the one hand and on the other oral evidence which cannot now be tested.

Lastly, Government have placed their estimates and calculations at the disposal of any one who wished to examine them. Close attention has been given to every criticism made and where the criticism has been found to be based on solid grounds the orders have been modified. The season is now well advanced without any indication of distress among the people and Government are confident that the amount of relief given will prove to have been adequate.

## ALLEGED THEFT DURING FIRE.

### CHARGE AGAINST BRIGADE MEN.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 24.

After protracted investigations for over three months, the Karachi City Police have charged two men of the Municipal Fire Brigade, Karachi, on a charge of theft of property consisting of cash jewellery and clothing valued Rs. 4,000 from a house belonging to an Irani woman of Karachi on the occasion of a fire in January. It is alleged by the prosecution that the two accused visited the complainant's house along with the Superintendent Mr. Condon and others of the Fire Brigade and after extinguishing the fire stole property, some of which was recovered by the police from the compound adjoining the Fire Brigade Station.

The complainant on the other hand not being satisfied with the action taken by the police against only two men has filed an independent case against eight others including Mr. Condon. In the course of the complaint it is alleged that Mr. Condon after the police investigation had called on the complainant and promised to restore the stolen property, provided he was given a share. The accused are also alleged to have set fire to the complainant's room after removing the property.

The Khulna Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in the Chaudanga hat looting case. Of the original fifty-six accused, one pleaded guilty during the trial and been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Of the remaining fifty-five accused four have been acquitted, two sentenced to whipping, and others to various terms of imprisonment varying from one month to four years.

# STEADINESS OF KAIRA CULTIVATORS.

## THE DUTY OF MATADARS.

### THEIR SPIRITED REPLY TO MAMLTADAR.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 23.

Every-day the number of farmers signing the declaration is increasing. More than two thousand and seven hundred cultivators have signed the 'no-payment'-declaration up till now. All the talukas except Borsad have now been worked up. Several parties are touring in the villages of Borsad taluka. They go about explaining to the agriculturists the significance of the struggle of *Satyagraha* and procuring signatures from them. The spirit of the people is very encouraging, though everywhere the Mamlatdars and talatis are taking great pains to tempt them to give up their vow. Threats, cajolery, flattery, scolding, every means is resorted to by them. Still the agriculturists who have signed the declaration are firm and show no signs of swerving from their vow. The matadars in some of the villages are served with a summons to show causes why they should not be divested of their hereditary rights. The matadars, who are the hereditary officers of the village get a paltry allowance from four to six rupees a month. In return they have to discharge some duties such as helping the rent-collector in his work towards Government. But chiefly they are the representatives of the people. In Tarna a village in Kapadvanj Taluka, some of the matadars have been served with such summonses. They have submitted the following reply to the mamlatdar:—

MATADAR'S REPLY.

To the Mamlatdar of Kapadvanj.

Sir,—We (the undersigned) matadars of Tarna beg to present ourselves before you in response to your summons. We are fully conscious of our duties to Government and the ryots.

That we have not paid the assessment due from us and have been advising our brothers to do likewise may be regarded as breach of our duty towards Government, but we submit we think differently. The first reason why we are matadars is that we have been regarded as the representatives of the people for many generations, and we have the headmanship of the people vested in us. That this headmanship was vested in us was due to our usefulness and loyalty to them. We should forfeit our elementary and primary rights if we forsook this usefulness and loyalty. If this view were correct historically as well as otherwise we would by not having paid the assessment not only have served the people but also the state. Whenever we feel that Government's orders conflict with what we regard as our duty to the people, we believe it to be our religious obligation to disobey Government orders. By so doing we respectfully invite your attention to the mistake for which you are being responsible.

Before taking this extreme step we have left no stone unturned in politely reasoning with Government, and even now we entreat them to spare us all the suffering to respect the ryots' vow and to consider popular opinion to be not in any way less worthy of respect than its own.

The Government may for a moment disown us in a fit of anger. We shall patiently put up with it. But we shall never cease to be of the Government, because we cannot cease to be of the people. The state exists and shall exist for the good of the people and the state may ever count upon our cooperation in doing that good.

In conclusion, we hope that Government will be pleased to respect our religious sentiments and will not lay hands on our hereditary rights and treat us kindly. We hope in course of time to prove our worth.

## "CLARKE'S CIRQUE."

Clarke's Cirque has opened at Dhobi Talao and will no doubt be a popular resort of the amusement loving public for some time to come.. The riding acts are more than good, and the fooling exquisite. There is nothing depressing about the humour to which the "Clarke Cirque" treats the audience every evening. The Meljinty's wondrous and rapid growth whilst parading the arena brought screams of delight from the rising generation which changed into screams of consternation from certain young ladies when ten or eleven feet of humanity rushed forward and bowed violently into the centre of their box. Some marvellous double juggling on two horses by Messrs. Clarke is a very fine turn. The juggling was *facile princeps* in its own line, the horses being bare-backed. As to Mr. Muldoon—"the solid man" one cannot say exactly of what material he is composed, but it is evidently unbreakable. The Mulligan's antics, especially when in pursuit of that elusive butterfly were side-splitting and the "Mysterious Cocoon" was mysterious indeed. A double equestrian act by Messrs. Clarke, a flying trapeze act, and four-horse olympic riding were other items of the performance; also a Mysterious Lady who had apparently no lower limbs caused great wonder.

An Associated Press message says:—It is rumoured that the Anglo-Indian lady, whose body was found on the railway line recently was travelling from Katihar, a junction station of E. B. and B. N. W. Railways. She is believed to have been a lady doctor body of the Anglo-Indian lady found on the railway line has been identified as Dr. Miss Mildred Eva Graham. Deceased had recently given over the charge of the Victoria Hospital, Hospital, Hathwa. She had been for many years at Oodevapur and for some time at Gya and Bulandshahr.

## A REVOLUTIONARY GANG.

### FIVE MEN SENTENCED AT GAUHATI.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The trial concluded before a special tribunal at Gauhati on Monday of five men who were charged with serious offences under the Defence of India Act. The first case arose out of an occurrence on January 10th last. The Calcutta Intelligence branch received information that some prominent revolutionaries were hiding in Gauhati. A raid was arranged on the suspected house. The police had scarcely appeared on the scene when inmates of the house opened fire on them, three or four shots being fired with the result that a constable named Binda Ram was wounded. The police returned the fire until ordered by European officers, who were in charge of the party, to cease fire. The officers demanded admission to the House but the inmates called out defiantly "try and come in." This the police immediately proceeded to do, but in the meantime the inmates were trying to effect their escape. They jumped over a fence and the police gave chase. One man named Manindra Roy of Mymensingh who has been wanted by the police under the Defence of India Act since December 1916 was arrested near the scene of the occurrence. Another man, Provash Lahiri of Rajshahi, who has also been wanted by the police since November 1916, was arrested with a gunshot wound. These two were brought to trial and were sentenced on Monday to three years' imprisonment each. In the house were found a revolver without chamber and a large number of cartridges of different kinds.

ANOTHER BATCH.

The occurrence to which the second case related took place on August 11th in a field outside Gauhati. Five persons were seen there under suspicious circumstances, and information was given to the police, whereupon a posse of constables was sent to find out who they were. The suspects started to run away at the sight of the police and, Dandi, a constable gave chase to one Nolini Khanta Ghosh (of Dacca), who had escaped from internment at Dalanda House on December 23rd 1916. Nolini fired point blank at the constable's heart and his life was saved because bullet struck the number plate on his tunic. Another constable rushed to Dandi's help and Nolini's companions also turned back and with clubbed revolvers started hitting the policemen on their heads. A struggle ensued and three of the men were arrested, namely Nolini above referred to, Norendra Nath Bannerjee, a proclaimed offender in a case of conspiracy to wage war against the King at Benares, and Tara Prosanna De (of Dacca) who has also been wanted by the police under the Defence of India Act since April 1917. Two other men managed to escape into the hills in the darkness and they have not been traced. The three men named were duly put up for trial and Nolini was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and the others to two years' each.

## A REPLY TO "CIVIS INDICUS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Civis Indicus" in his letter refers to the large number of N. C. O.'s and men employed in several offices and states that owing to such employment large numbers of fit men are being kept from the front. Before proceeding further will "Civis Indicus" please inform me of the source from which he derives his information because really he seems to have a bad grasp of the subject he is dealing with. On what or whose authority does he state that trained soldiers are being kept in offices driving pens with indifferent skill thereby avoiding their legitimate work? If "Civis Indicus" has the time and inclination to try and obtain a little authentic information on the matter he will no doubt be most agreeably or disagreeably (I hardly know which) surprised. In one of the largest and most important offices in Poona which is practically managed by Soldier Clerks a large percentage of those soldiers have done their bit as far as fighting is concerned and have been returned from service either wounded or otherwise unfitted for further service in the field. Again there are a large proportion who, through some slight physical defect are unfitted for the firing line. As regards the indifferent skill with which they drive the pen I think that idea rather a fallacy as even in Government Offices there is no need for a bad or indifferent worker. By the way I wonder "Civis Indicus" what you were engaged at while these aforementioned soldier clerks were driving their bayonets not with indifferent skill, but with a skill that has earned and will earn a glorious name for old England on many a battlefield. The pay question is another little thorn in the side of "Civis Indicus," I can only say this. If a soldier is employed in an Office he is told he will be paid so much. If that soldier performs his duties satisfactorily, well and good, if not it's goodbye to his job and after all, the heads of department are the people to know whether they are getting value for their money. Referring to the motor bikes that daily are to be seen in Poona I think the Government are to be given credit for knowing whether their despatches are important enough to warrant the use of petrol which "Civis Indicus" describes as waste.

One word more, what has and what is "Civis Indicus" doing towards winning the war?—Yours, etc.

Poona, 23rd "JACKO."

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Market for jute mill shares opened quiet but steady and a fair amount of speculative business was done in the Clives and Kamarhattys during the course of the day. Beyond this there was not much inquiry. In other sections there was very little doing. Coal shares were not in demand, even best industrials only succeeded in securing a few buyers. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burragars 4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 308; Auckland (pref) 115; Clive (ord) 186; Howrah (ord) 46-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 505; Kinnison (ord) 875; Lansdowne (ord) 305; Northbrook (ord) 45; Reliance (ord) 39-12.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Biscuits 12-8; Ivan Jones 130, 131; Muir Mills (pref) 50.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-4 to Rs. 65-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 65-12 to Rs. 66.

## RANGOON PARSI CAUSE CELEBRE.

### JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 23.

To-day Mr. Justice Young at the Lower Burma Chief Court gave judgment in what is known as the Parsi fire temple case: This case has caused a large amount of interest both here and in Bombay, in which latter place evidence was taken on commission on the religious customs at issue. The case arose on an application for injunction against Miss Bella and her guardian Mr. Shapurji to restrain the first defendant from entering and worshipping in the Parsi fire temple at Rangoon. The contention was that Miss Bella was the child of a Parsi mother by a non-Parsi father and that she, as such, had no right of entering the fire temple or to enjoy the benefits of Parsi temple trust and that she was not a Parsi. The matter has been pending now for some years and to-day his Honour delivered his long judgment dismissing the suit.

His Honour said all that the first defendant asked for was permission to pray in the temple of her faith. If the plaintiffs still desired it and if they had the right to prevent her doing so, they must try their fortune in a properly constituted suit. After discussing the voluminous evidence, his Honour held that the plaint disclosed that a cause of action was maintainable. He could not in the present suit answer the issue who are entitled to the benefits of the fire temple and held that it was unnecessary for him to decide whether Bella was the daughter of a Parsi mother. He answered the issue "is it possible for the first defendant, the daughter of a non-Parsi father, to be initiated into the Zorastrian religion?" in the affirmative, but held it was unnecessary to decide it whether the daughter of a non-Parsi father could be initiated into the Parsi community. Finally he held the "navjote" or "juddin" ceremonies in Bella's case were not found to be defective.

## MYSORE AND THE WAR.

### DEWAN'S SURVEY OF PROGRESS IN THE STATE.

In the course of his speech opening the second session of the Mysore Representative Assembly on the 22nd instant, the Dewan, Sir M. Vishveshwaraya, said:—

We have all read the stirring messages which have passed within the past few days between the Prime Minister of England and his Excellency the Viceroy, and we ought to realise, more than ever, that we are passing through critical and anxious times. It is our bounden duty at such a crisis to put forth our best endeavours to help the cause of the Empire. There is one direction particularly in which a special effort is needed, namely, in supplying men required at the front, both for the British army and our own. His Highness' Government have spent liberally in granting rewards and bonuses, and they are prepared to give any further inducements that may be necessary, to stimulate recruitment on a large scale. They expect that the leaders of the people will, on their part, realise their responsibility and give energetic assistance in a matter of this national importance.

STATE BUDGET.

For the ensuing year, we have budgetted for a revenue of Rs. 2,97,77,000 and for an expenditure of Rs. 2,97,41,000. From the general statement of receipts and expenditure, you will find that provision has been made under the several service heads for a total expenditure of Rs. 3,23,10,000. This programme of revenue expenditure, appreciably in excess of revenue receipts of the year, has been possible because, under the terms of the financial settlement above referred to, the departments have been able to provide for various schemes of material and moral development and economic improvement, out of the balances at the credit of departments to the extent of Rs. 25,71,000.

I will now make a few observations about the capital expenditure programme. In the budget of the current year we estimated for a programme of Rs. 80.92 lakhs. Owing mainly to the delay in starting the new iron industry, the actual expenditure will fall short of the budget by about Rs. 20 lakhs. In the next year's budget we have included allotments for the iron scheme, and for the railway programme, and also the necessary grants for the prosecution of the Krishsarajasagara and Allied works. In the Causeway Power Scheme budget, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the sixth installation in view of the very large demands for additional electric power.

EXTENSION OF EDUCATION.

Coming to education, special attention is being paid to the development of the Mysore University. The necessary provision of buildings, equipment and staff is progressing satisfactorily. As a first step in the extension of agricultural education, proposals have geen sanctioned for the development of the Hebbal School and special courses of study have been organised for the benefit of young men belonging to the agricultural classes. Steps have also been taken to increase facilities for the education of the depressed classes. The moral side of education is being emphasised in secondary schools by the introduction of the Boy Scout movement at some of the district headquarter towns.

A scheme has been sanctioned for the extension of popular travelling libraries and the Oriental Library at Mysore is being reorganised.

The question of extending and improving female education in the State has been recently investigated by the Education Committee of the Economic Conference and the somewhat far-reaching proposals submitted by them are now before Government.

The number of looms increased from 96,700 in 1913-14 to 111,000 in 1916-17, that of spindles from 6,821,000 to 6,670,000 and that of persons employed from 261,000 to 277,000.

# IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

## INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

### SIR S. P. SINHA AND PATIALA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 24.

In a speech by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on May 17th 1917 it was indicated that India would be represented at future meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet by the Secretary of State for India and a representative of the Indian people to be appointed by the Government of India. The Associated Press of India is authorised to state that his Excellency the Viceroy has nominated the Hon. Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha to attend the forthcoming sessions of the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet and that he has accepted the nomination. His Majesty's Government have also requested the Viceroy, as on the last occasion to invite a Ruling Prince to be present at the Imperial War Conference as representative of the Indian states. His Excellency's invitation has been accepted by his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

## GOOD WILL IN MILITARY SERVICE.

### ATTITUDE OF MEN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 23.

A speech on the present man-power situation in India was made on the 20th instant, at Maymyo, by Major General Raitt, C. B., the G.O.C., Burma Division, who is shortly leaving Burma. In the course of his address after the inspection of the Upper Burma Battalion, I. D. F., in camp near Maymyo, he said that one thing the country had a right to expect from town and country alike was goodwill. He presumed that those present were actuated by goodwill. He presumed that those present were actuated called attention to the fact that with under 200 men present, 16 had evaded parade by reporting sick. He was also informed that some men, who had been sent up to the hospital at Maymyo had been sent back with the report that there was nothing the matter. These men should have been tried by court-martial. He pointed out that the opinion of their comrades carried much more weight than the penalties of military law and it was up to every man there to make shirkers ashamed of themselves.

He could tell them that an unpleasant feeling existed among territorial and garrison battalions in Burma, as regards the young men to be seen everywhere doing their business in the morning and taking their recreation in the afternoon and evenings. Apparently, they considered that drill for an hour or two covered their obligations to their country. The men protecting their business and the population of Burma were nearly all volunteers, a large proportion of whom were over military age, who had come forward early in the war and offered to serve anywhere in any capacity. They had left their wives and families, and their business and employment were gone for over three years. They had been protecting those young men and their business and now from letters in the press it appeared that these young men were prepared to undertake to do guard occasionally, the conditions being that men who had been protecting them should go to the front. Many of the applications to exemptions tribunals were disgraceful to the applicants or their employees.

NO BARGAINING.

An addendum to the speech says "The foregoing is a general summary of the remarks of the General Officer Commanding but to avoid misunderstanding, if such misunderstanding of feelings of British soldiers could be possible, he desires to add that he knows that every soldier in the country is longing to go to the front, but to go there for the sake of the country or for love of fighting is a very different thing from to be sent as a matter of bargain under which able bodied and younger men give up business and pleasure a day a week or so to do guard duty. The General Officer Commanding has been officially informed by those who should know, that, while guard duty would willingly be undertaken to set free men for the front, great discontent would be created if the Indian Defence Force were called out to relieve the very heavy pressure of duty on men who have been protecting them for the past 3½ years. He abstains from expressing his opinion on that attitude, but evidently the spirit that led the men of territorial and garrison battalions nearly four years ago to offer to go anywhere and do anything has not spread as widely as it should in Burma."

## Official and Personal.

In response to the Premier's appeal to India the Maharaja of Jind has offered to double the present strength of his Imperial Service Regiment for the period of the war.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has made an offer of help with all the resources of his state in any form that Government may desire and the Maharaja of Faridkot has offered one lakh of rupees as a further contribution towards the war for the purchase of aeroplanes.

The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief leave Simla on Friday to attend the War Conference at Delhi. Loyal addresses are meanwhile pouring in from all parts of India in support of further war measures.

Mr. M. de P. Webb has been invited by the Viceroy to take part in the deliberations at Delhi.

Ten more officers of the Bengal Police are to be given option to join the I.A.R.O. in addition to twenty officers who are already on military duties out of a total of 85.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

*Thursday, 25th April, 1918.*

## THE APPEAL FOR TRUST.

The manifesto which the Indian leaders have addressed to the British Parliament and the British and Indian Governments could not have come at a more opportune moment. We are faced with a grave emergency which can be adequately and effectively countered only by a people united in ideals and in effort. No such union and closing up of all ranks is possible without the frankest exchange of views between the people and the Government engendering a feeling of mutual trust and confidence. We all need to feel that we are "one in heart and aim" and by giving deep, forceful and frankly outspoken expression to the peoples' thoughts at the present crisis the manifesto has rendered a great and abiding service to the Empire. Straight talk and plain speech were all the more needed at this juncture as considerable apprehensions have arisen in the public mind as to the spirit in which the coming Conference has been convened and its scope and utility. The manner in which the invitations to attend the Conference have been distributed by the Local Governments demonstrates, what to us has been painfully clear, viz., that the bureaucrat is impervious to the time-spirit, that custom hath made in him a property of always doing the wrong thing and that, however grave the emergency, he must needs bump his head directly against justice and expediency. When the interests of the Empire and the vigorous prosecution of its fight for liberty called for a rapid and satisfactory settlement of the Irish situation, Mr. Lloyd George summoned all representative Irishmen to deliberate at a common table, not excluding even the Sinn Feinners who were the avowed opponents of the English connexion. Here in India the grave possibility of the enemy machinations spreading Eastwards has rendered desirable the hushing of all internal discord and the conclusion of a domestic peace. And yet Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak—names which should have found a place in any list of half-a-dozen representatives of the Indian people—are too heterodox for the bureaucrats to invite. Is this the spirit of men worthy to guide Empires in times of danger? The Government wants a sinking of all domestic controversy and the bureaucrat straightway casts about to make its task unattainable by omitting to invite the cooperation of the President of the Congress—the most representative popular body in the country! It is difficult to have patience with little men in whose hands, unhappily, lies the management of affairs so grave and far-reaching.

Nor is the programme sketched out for the deliberations of the Conference reassuring. The proceedings are to open with an address by the Viceroy on Saturday. The Conference will then divide itself into committees to discuss certain resolutions and the committees will report on Monday when their reports will be formulated into resolutions. One will have to search far into history to lay his hands on a precedent to match this attempt at rushing grave problems affecting a whole Empire in the record time of three days! The public would not be amiss in inferring from this projected programme that, far from leading to real cooperation on the part of the leaders of the people in the arduous work of organizing for the war, the Conference will merely result in carrying out and dried proposals in the name of a united country. What else is the explanation of this inordinate hurry in dealing with matters so grave? One wonders if it is humanly possible for a body of over a hundred men collected from various parts of the country to formulate considered opinions after sifting facts and arrive at a real agreement on such important questions in the brief period of three days. To invite the popular representatives to real and effective assistance and to take them into frank and wholehearted confidence is a task evidently beyond the ken of the bureaucrats in this country. But will not the Viceroy, on whom rests a great responsibility, and Mr. Montagu break the cramping bureaucratic tradition? And are the interests and the ill-conceived prepossessions of a small caste of autocrats to stand in the way of the arming of the Indian nation and be allowed to mar the Empire's fight for liberty and existence? For that and no other is the plain issue which faces those at the helm of affairs in this country. Is this Conference to be but a fresh link in the old chain of official methods, a repetition of those unfruitful gatherings where non-officials are expected submissively to listen to carefully prepared official proposals and is it to result in nothing beyond a few more advisory committees of non-officials to assist in recruiting and getting subscriptions for the war loan? Or is the Conference to herald the dawn of a new union, born of a common danger, between the Government and the people, and of a new era of a self-governing India with a citizen army prepared to do battle for the Empire? The answer lies in the hands of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu and it is to be hoped, as much in the interests of India as those of the Empire, that they will boldly discard the bureaucratic evil of distrust, and nobly rise to the clear heights of foresight and statesmanship demanded by the situation.

The leaders of the people have expressed themselves in no mistakeable fashion. "Trust us and we will not fail you" is the resonant burden of their song. It has been England's military policy that has unmanned the country and prevented her from joining effectively and decisively in the Empire's exhausting fray for Right and Freedom. But the country's martial spirit is not yet dead. A passionate offer has gone forth from the nation to be allowed to shed its blood on the battlefields of the Empire in defence of the common cause. And that tide of patriotism and devotion can be taken advantage of at its highest, only if a bold stroke reverses England's military policy based on racial distinction and distrust and makes possible the rally of the Indians in defence of the Empire on a footing of equality and self-respect. India must feel that "we are not servants fighting for our masters but free men fighting beside free men for the common heritage of freedom." And "if India is to make great sacrifices in the defence of the Empire it must be as a partner in the Empire and not as a dependency." The promise of responsible government is "indefinite" and too dim and distant a goal. The bold stroke needed to rouse ardour and enthusiasm in the hearts of the people is a pledge by England definitely to "redeem that promise by accepting here, as in Ireland, that which our leaders have asked in the Congress and League assembled." That is how India's spokesmen have delivered themselves and the country will await in deep expectancy the Viceroy's pronouncement to watch how this olive branch of domestic peace crowned with offerings of service and sacrifice is received by the King's representative in the land.

## THE BROACH SETTLEMENT.

It would appear that the congratulations which are being bestowed on the Government in certain quarters for not intervening in the matter of the rate for the Broach settlement are not so well deserved as might have been supposed. We never supposed, ourselves, that there was anything on which to congratulate Government in the whole of this miserable business. They poked their nose into it tentatively at a time when they might have done some good and after shilly-shallying and vacillating for more than two months concluded with a spineless non-pessumus. But it appears, that this attitude applies only to the fixing of the rate. If our information is correct, the Government of India have suggested to the Controller,—or at least agreed to his doing so,—that he should introduce legislation into the local Council for the purpose of validating the rates fixed by the Cotton Trade Association and the Cotton Exchange. We do not know how the Bull interest stands numerically among the non-official members of the Council and what chance such legislation would have of being carried, if introduced. But we trust the Controller will have the good sense not to introduce it. As things stand the market must, in fairness, be left to fight out its own battle. It has become quite clear that the directors of neither body can be trusted to fix a rate which bears a fair and proper relationship to the conditions prevailing in the market. On Tuesday they were quoting Rs. 715 for Ready Broach Good, when everyone knows that there is no such commodity in the market. The absurdity and impropriety of the course pursued by the directors of the Cotton Trade Association during the past few days can be realised from the following table of rates.

| April. | Superfine Broach. | Fine Broach. | Good Broach. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 800 | 780 | 710 |
| 12 | 800 | 780 | 712 |
| 13 | 795 | 775 | 712 |
| 16 | 750 | 745 | 712 |
| 19 | 730 | 722 | 712 |
| 22 | 725 | 720 | 712 |
| 23 | 735 | 725 | 715 |

To clinch the matter we may mention that we are reliably informed that on April 16th actual business was done in thousands of bales at 672 for Good Broach. It is obvious that if the rate for Good Broach had been allowed to fluctuate, it would have fallen in proportion to the other qualities and reached a figure approximate to that demanded in the resolution passed at Tuesday's meeting. If the directors proceed to fix the final rate to-day at a figure so glaringly disproportionate to the demands of the market, it will have to be challenged, and in such circumstances it would be most improper for the Government to intervene with a validating act for the purpose of preventing litigation. If the Government wanted to prevent litigation, disturbance and confusion they should have intervened at the proper time. To do so now would be misguided,—and we can imagine who has done the misguiding,—and unfair. We think it hardly likely, however, that the Controller will act on a suggestion which is obviously based on a misapprehension, since he is well aware of the influences prevailing on the Directorate of the C. T. A.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Stupendous Budget.**

"The most stupendous budget in history," says Reuter, "was received most placidly in the House of Commons." This attitude is reflected in the comments of the English press and it is the attitude that speaks volumes for the present temper of a people who have been, as Lord Milner says, never more resolute or more uncomplaining. As to the budget itself, the expenditure and consequently the revenue have both long reached proportions too colossal for the comprehension of the ordinary lay mind. It is sufficient and satisfactory to note that "the financial strength of the country after five years is greater than anybody could have imagined and constitutes an amazing testimony to the financial stability of the nation." As Mr. Bonar Law said, the additional taxation proposed will be in the full year equivalent to 65 per cent. of the pre-war tax revenue. That is a measure of the magnitude of the war which has entailed such huge expenditure, as well as of the contribution Britain has made towards its prosecution—a contribution that includes not merely her own and larger share of the expenditure but also financial assistance to the Allies for the same purpose. And the manner in which his budget has been received amply justifies Mr. Bonar Law's anticipation that "the country would bear the additional burden with the same spirit with which it had borne the sacrifices far greater than money."

**The Imperial Conference.**

It is announced that Sir S. P. Sinha and the Maharajah of Patiala have been selected by the Viceroy to represent India at the forthcoming session of the Imperial Conference. The announcement so far as it relates to the representation of British India is hardly calculated to rouse any enthusiasm in the country. It will, on the other hand, create profound and general disappointment. And for this reason that the decision of the Government is a deliberate slight to public opinion, which Government are fully aware, has unmistakably expressed itself to the effect that the representative of India should be elected by the people themselves. This distrust of a representative of the people's choice is particularly deplorable what time the co-operation of the people is invited to secure redoubled effort on the part of the country.

**Labour and the War.**

Speaking last week, the Home Secretary said that since the great offensive began the workers had joined up in greater numbers than ever and the effect of strikes, of which so much used to be heard, was very small. "The total lost time among war-workers through strikes," he added, "was really in twelve months about .25 per cent. of the total." That is a very significant admission and should serve to bring home the magnitude of the sacrifice which Labour has made of its hard won rights in order to see the war through. In view of this and also of the fact that the bulk of the British Army is recruited from the working classes, it is not surprising—for the temper of these classes is the index of the temper of the whole nation—that Lord Milner should say, as he did at the Mansion House on Tuesday, that in this hour of trial Britain stood out greater than ever not merely in the matchless heroism of her sons but in their cheerful and their undaunted spirit.

**Govt. and Indian Industries.**

In the Commons Sir John Rees called attention to the order from Home countermanding the Madras Government's policy of actively fostering local industries and asked if that order was still in force. Mr. Fisher's reply, on behalf of the Secretary of State, was delightfully vague. He said:

When the Indian Industrial Commission was appointed the Secretary of State authorised the Government of India to instruct Local Governments that pending final orders on the Commission's recommendations they need not consider themselves unduly restricted by the orders in force if they desired to help particular industries.

The reply is a characteristic illustration of the *laissez faire* attitude of the Government towards industrial development in this country. The Industries Commission has apparently served no other purpose than to delay action—with the result that many valuable opportunities of helping Indian industries have already been lost.

**The Women's Vote.**

As a result of the elections for the Danish Lower House, in which women have voted for the first time, the Folkething, as Reuter informs us, is composed of 71 ministerialists and 68 opposition members. Making allowance for the fact that a party in power is generally very difficult to dislodge, except when it is extremely unpopular, this altogether upsets the notions of those wiseacres who still seem to be under the illusion that women are temperamentally conservative. The result of the Danish election should teach them that women, given the same opportunity, are much the same as men. Like men they have been immensely affected by the forces which the war has set free and the Danish women have given a striking demonstration of woman's adaptability to progressive tendencies.

**Late Colonel Jacob.**

Reuter announced yesterday the death of Colonel George Jacob, one of the military officers of the old type who were early drawn by Sanskrit learning and who continued their studies to the last days. Colonel Jacob was no superficial student and his latest contribution was one of the "Handfuls" of Gems from Sanskrit literature which he issued from time to time. They were a proof of his wide reading and extraordinary memory, for we believe when we last noticed his appearance in public with his refreshing contribution he had already passed his seventieth year. Unlike other scholars, who are engaged on Sanskrit classical poetry, Colonel Jacob betook himself to the early dawn of Indian mental activity as expressed in the Upanishads and the Brahmans. It were to be wished that all his essays might be published in a collected form, especially because Colonel Jacob never disdained suggestions and opinions, even when they differed from his own, coming from Indian authorities on ancient India. Our evening contemporary betrays its limitations by confusing the late English scholar with Hermann Jacobi who, we have no reason to believe dead, although our air raids are reported to have created havoc in some of the German towns. Hermann Jacobi is past the military age and is not likely to have been called out by the War Lords. At the invitation of the Jains he visited India shortly before the war broke out and presided over a conference held in an Indian State under the patronage of the Resident.

**India and Persia.**

We commented the other day on Prof. Browne's article in the "Manchester Guardian," in which he showed how the new British policy towards Persia contains the hope of a bright future for that unfortunate country. In a recent article the "Manchester Guardian" points out what a happy and independent Persia would mean to this country:

If the Indian Government could have had its way our diplomatic policy in Persia would have been a great deal more vigorous and independent. On the whole, the interests of India and of Persia are very closely bound up together, and so far as the control of Parliament is concerned it has just as good a chance if the Indian Government has a voice in the matter as if the authority of the Foreign Office were undivided. Moreover, one looks forward to a time when India will take a much more direct interest and responsibility for the affairs of Asia then she now does, and India's part in the acquisition of Mesopotamia gives her a particular claim to a voice in the future of our relations with Persia. India would certainly never sacrifice Persia as our Foreign Office did before the war; she has far too much to gain by seeing her strong and independent.

**India's Right.**

"I want to be in my own country," said Mr. Pal the other day, "what every civilized man is in his own." That sums up the case of Indian self-government, which implies the right of the people, as Mr. Gandhi has said, to commit mistakes. The same point is emphasised by Mr. St. Nihal Singh in an interesting article in the "Pall Mall Gazette" in mail week. He says:

No one trained in the art of separating the wheat from the chaff needs to be told that the British can secure Indian satisfaction in only one way—by conceding to Indians the right to make mistakes. . . The time has disappeared, never to return, when Indians could be denied scope for initiative and prohibited from shouldering responsibility on the plea that they would bring chaos where there is peace and order. If relaxation of British control implies taking a certain amount of risk, that risk has to be taken. If Indians continue to lack the opportunity to manage their own affairs, they will never be able to become experienced in the art of self-government.

He proceeds to say:

Even intelligent persons in these isles have not the ghost of an idea that the "microscopic minority of (literate) Indians of which they talk in and out of season exceeds in number the combined population of all the small countries of Europe (Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro), in defence of whose liberties the British (helped by Indians) and their Allies are fighting. If British statesmen wished, they could, to-morrow, have in India, on a literacy test, as large a voting register as the United Kingdom will have after the People's Representation Bill comes into full operation.

## THE WAY TO SPEEDY PEACE.

### VIEW OF GERMAN PUBLICIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 24.

The prominent German publicist, von George Bernhard, writing in the "Vossische Zeitung" says it is increasingly probable that speedy peace will only be obtainable politically. If the war must be ended by the sword, peace can only be dictated in London and that necessitates time. Britain can only be beaten if the Central Powers continue by understandings or widen the basis of their power by annexations in the East and West.

## GUATEMALA AND BELLIGERENTS.

### DECLARATION OF SAME FOOTING AS U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GUATEMALA CITY, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

The National Assembly has declared that Guatemala occupies the same position as the United States towards the European belligerents. Guatemala severed relations with Germany a year ago and the above declaration is regarded in the United States as an equivalent to the declaration of war.

## AUSTRIAN SAILORS LAND NORTH OF ANCONA.

### CAPTURED BY A PATROL OF CARABINEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

It is officially stated that a party of sixty Austrian sailors on board a motor boat landed in darkness on April 4th north of Ancona. They were not observed and hid in a small farm house until the nightfall of the 5th when they attempted to reach their objective but a patrol of carabineers immediately discovered and captured them.

## FRENCH PREMIER RETURNS FROM FRONT.

### NO UNEASINESS EXISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

M. Clemenceau has returned from the front. He states that the best proof that no uneasiness existed was that the French soldiers were again receiving leave which had been suspended since the German offensive.

## WOMEN'S VOTE IN DANISH LOWER HOUSE.

### COMPOSITION OF THE FOLKETHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

As a result of the elections in which women have voted for the first time, the Folkething is composed of 71 ministerialists and 68 opposition. The former consist of radicals and socialists.

A public meeting will be held in Lahore on Saturday in response to the Premier's message with the object of concerting measures to give effect to resolutions which will be passed at the Delhi Conference on April 27th. The Lieutenant-Governor will preside.

# MOST STUPENDOUS BUDGET IN HISTORY.

## NEW WAR BUDGET.

### EXTENSIVE ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

### POSTAGE, INCOME-TAX, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SPIRIT, SUPER-TAX, BEER & MATCHES.

### LUXURY TAX UNDER CONSIDERATION.

### FARMERS' RENT TO BE DOUBLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 24.

Mr. Bonar Law, introducing the budget to-day, said it was the largest in the history of the world. He referred to America's financial assistance to the Allies and said his anticipations in that respect had been fulfilled, but in spite of that the British advances to the Allies last year amounted to £505 millions, while the total American advances to ourselves and others were £950 millions.

Mr. Bonar Law had been in communication with the American Secretary to the Treasury concerning these complicated transactions and had made suggestions which, if adopted, would lessen considerably the British burden, while not increasing America's total obligations.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Quoting the figures of revenue and expenditure last year he stated that the deficit amounted to £1,989,860,000, which was covered by borrowing. Turning to the present year he said the estimates of the votes of credit for year were £2,550,000,000 and the daily expenditure £6,980,000. If the proposed arrangement with America were effected the loans to the Allies would be £300 millions and to the Dominions £50 millions. Mr. Bonar Law reminded the House how small the advances to the Dominions had been kept throughout the war showing their great desire to conduct the war out of their own expenditure.

The Chancellor intimated that expenditure would be £2,972,197,000 and the revenue including additional taxation £842,050,000, leaving £2,130,142,000 to be covered by borrowing.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL TAXATIONS.

The additional taxation proposed would be in the full year equivalent to 65 per cent. of the pre-war tax revenue. He had obtained a list of the assets of the nation which were divisible into three categories; firstly, balances with our agents, debts not loans due by our Allies and foodstuffs brought £375 millions; secondly, land, securities, buildings, ships, £97 millions; thirdly, stores and material of all kinds, £100 millions, totalling £572 millions.

Furthermore, we could at the end of the war count on the excess profits tax producing additional £500 millions. Total war revenues raised to the end of the last year was £1,044 millions and at the end of the current year would be £1,686 millions. The financial strength of the country after five years was greater than anybody could have imagined and constituted an amazing testimony to the financial stability of the nation.

The German war taxation, if the estimates were realised, amounted to £365 millions against our £1,044. Their taxation was insufficient to pay the interest on their debt, and if we were in Germany's position we would certainly think that bankruptcy was not remote. Our duty was to levy as much by taxation as could be borne without weakening the conduct of the war. The excess profits tax would not be increased because we could get no more from it and possibly less.

POSTAGE STAMP, INCOME TAX, SUGAR, TOBACCO, AND BEER.

It was proposed to make postage on home letters, also to America, India and the Dominions three halfpence and postcards one penny, yielding £3,400,000 this year. He proposed to make stamp duty on cheques two pence yielding £750,000 this year and one million in a full year. Income tax would be increased by one shilling yielding £11,250,000 this year. Incomes under £500 and service pay would not be affected. Regarding double income tax within the empire he proposed to adopt principle of his predecessor that the extra shilling should not be charged when the double income tax equalled six shillings. Allowance respecting children would be extended from £700 to £800. The Super tax maximum would be 4/6 instead of 3/6 and the exaction of Super tax would begin at the incomes of £2,500 instead of £3,000, yielding £9,250,000 Farmers would be required to pay upon twice their rental unless they preferred to come in under ordinary income tax. This would yield £2,500,000 this year and 5,300,000 in a full year. Spirit duty would be increased to thirty shillings a gallon, yielding £10,500,000 this year. Beer duty would be doubled, yielding £9,700,000. The Food Controller would fix the prices of spirits and beer and it was believed that trade would still make a fair profit. The duty on tobacco would be increased by twenty-one pence per pound.

The yield from tobacco this year would be £7,500,000. There would be a small additional duty on matches yielding £600,000 also additional 11/8 per hundredweight on sugar yielding this year £12,400,000.

LUXURY TAX.

The Chancellor announced that there would be a luxury tax following the French example and asked the House to appoint a select committee to frame schedules defining the articles. The tax would be at the rate of two-pence in a shilling.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded by expressing the conviction that the House would examine the proposals with the full realisation of the necessities and with a desire to help the Government. He was perfectly certain that the country would bear the additional burden with the same spirit with which it had borne the sacrifices far greater than money.

LATER.

U. S. ADVANCES.

Of the £950 millions advanced by the United States, mentioned earlier, £500 millions had been advanced to Great Britain and £450 millions to other Allies. This year we had advanced to the Allies approximately the same amount as last year, making the joint Anglo-American advances to the Allies £955 millions. Thus our borrowings from the United States only totalled approximately what we had lent the Allies. This showed that after four years of war we were self-supporting.

The national debt at the end of the present year would amount to £7,980 millions Formerly he had deducted all the advances to the Allies and the Dominions from liability, but he did not propose to do so to-day. He did not regard the advances to Russia as a bad debt because the Russian Government would duly realise that the foreign capital for the exploitation of her resources was unobtainable unless her previous debts were paid.

Mr. Bonar Law also proposed to regard half of the Allied debts, as if they were our liability at the end of the next year because we must take into consideration the possibility that some of the Allies would be unable to pay interest on the advances immediately the war ended.

The total Allied debt to us at the end of the next year would be £1,632 millions which after the half deduction just mentioned, also the Dominions' debts and India's obligation in full, would make a total of 1,124 millions.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Dealing with Germany's financial position he said Germany admitted that her present daily expenditure was £6,250,000 which was almost the same as ours, but did not include the separation allowances, etc. The German vote of credit to July totalled £6,200 millions. A year hence the German balance sheet reckoned on the same basis as ours would show a deficit of £385,000,000 on the national liability of £720 millions. German taxes were not being imposed upon the wealthier classes on whom the Government were afraid to put extra taxation.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated that the existing taxations yielded £540 millions, leaving a deficit of £110 millions. The new taxes which he was proposing would in a full year produce £114 millions without reckoning the tax on which he made no estimate.

The Budget resolutions were provisionally adopted.

## SIX SHILLING INCOME-TAX.

### NO CHANGE ON EARNED INCOMES UP TO £ 500.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

The six shilling income tax applies to unearned incomes exceeding £2,000 and earned incomes exceeding 2,500. It is estimated to produce £41,400,000 in a full year. Income tax is unchanged on earned incomes up to £500; it is raised to 36d. on those up to £1,000, rising to 63d. on those up to 2,500. With regard to the income chargeable with the dominions income tax as well as the British income tax the White Paper says it is proposed to continue the provision under which relief from double tax is allowed at the expense of the British exchequer subject to the retention of the present existing British income tax of a minimum of 42d.

### RECEIVED PLACIDLY IN COMMONS.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. April 24.

The most stupendous budget in history was received most placidly by the House of Commons. The new taxes were greeted without a murmur. The lobby correspondents state that there was something of grandeur in the aspect of the House bespeaking the nation's spirit and strength. This is reflected in the comments of the newspapers.

The "Daily Graphic" says the prosperity of the country will enable us to face the new burdens without grave dislocation of industry.

The "Daily Telegraph" says this is war taxation with a vengeance but the nation expected it and realises that the budget represents a fresh effort to retain by the present sacrifice a financially advantageous position in the future. It will take up burden in the knowledge that the British credit is still unshaken.

The "Morning Post" says the new imposts will be borne cheerfully by the nation as long as it knows that the resources are used to the utmost to defeat the enemy.

The "Daily Mail" thinks the budget will be popular but it does not go far enough. The heaviest taxes are placed on a very small class who will not complain. The journal is confident that the mass of wage-earners would not resent a graduated tax on the weekly wages.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is a practical workmanlike budget and seems to justify Mr. Bonar Law's optimism of our ultimate solvency.

The 'Daily News" thinks the application of the screw of taxation restores confidence in our war finance but the income tax could have been largely increased. It is a wonderful testimony to the resources of the nation that we are still able to finance ourselves after financing the Allies for three years.

"The Times" believes that the estimated revenue will prove to be considerably within the mark.

## Preliminary Budget Statement.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

The preliminary parliamentary statement has been issued showing how the revenue compared with the estimate for 1917-18 namely :—

**Customs £71,261 thousands, increase of £511,000.**

**Excise £38,872 thousands, increase of £3,822,000.**

**Estate duties, etcetera, £31,674 thousands, increase of £2,674,000.**

**Stamps £8,300,000, increase of £300,000.**

**Land tax £665,000, increase of £15,000.**

**Income-tax, including super-tax, £239,509 thousands, increase of £15,509,000.**

**Excess profits duty £220,214,000, increase of £20,214.**

**Land duties £685,000, increase of £285,000.**

**The total receipts from taxes were £613,040,000, increase of £43,340,000.**

**The receipts from other sources totalled £94,195,000, increase of £25,295,000.**

**The total receipts from all sources were £707,235,000, increase over the estimate of £68,635,000.**

**The total expenditure provided for in the 1917-18 budget was £2,290,381,000 and the supplementary estimates amounted to £477,250,000.**

**The estimated expenditure was £2,767,631,000.**

**The votes for the army, the navy, the air force and muntions for 1918-19 were merely taken.**

***The other estimates of expenditure for 1918-19 are:***

**Civil Service £64,029,000, increase of £2,805,000.**

**Customs and Inland Revenue and Excise £5,573,000, increase of £324,000.**

**Post Office £26,141,000, increase of £161,000.**

**Consolidated Fund Services £1,714,000, increase of £19,000.**

**The estimated expenditure chargeable against capital is £710,000, decrease of £248,000.**

**The Old Age Pensions amount to £12,085,000.**

**Ministry of Labour and Insurance, etcetera, £9,619,000.**

**Education £42,325,000.**

## BRITISH REPEL RAIDS NEAR HAMEL

### LINE ADVANCED AT ROBECQ.

### THIRTEEN ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22, 10-0 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

A British communiqué says we repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Hamel and south of the La Bassée canal opposite Cambrin. The enemy captured an advance post north-west of Festubert which had already changed hands several times.

We advanced our line slightly at Robecq taking 68 prisoners. Our artillery engaged hostile infantry assembling in this neighbourhood. The weather was better yesterday and there was greater aerial activity, with incessant bombing on the whole front. We dropped over twenty-three tons on the Thourout railway station, Menin, Armentieres, Chaulnes and other targets.

Our low flying machines fired thousands of rounds. Enemy machines were up in great numbers, but were not aggressive. We brought down thirteen and drove down six out of control. Five of ours are missing. The pilot of one enemy machine brought down was Baron Richthofen. Our night-fliers dropped nine and a half tons on Peronne, Armentieres and Bapaume, also on the railway junction at Chaulnes. All returned.

## ACTIVITY ON BULK OF FRONT,

### RESUMED ON TUESDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24, 1-55 p.m.
Recd. 0-25 a.m. April 25.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—There was increased hostile artillery fire yesterday afternoon and evening on the bulk of the front particularly in the Somme and Ancre sectors, and the Scarpe valley and in sectors northward of Bethune and northward and north-eastward of Bailleul.

Germans attacking at dusk northwestward of Albert met with heavy rifle and machinegun fire and were driven back. Strong hostile attacks late in the evening near Dranoutre were repulsed by the French after sharp fighting. British and French artillery inflicted severe losses. Enemy's artillery was active during night and heavy bombardment opened early this morning along practically the whole British front from northward of Albert to the junction with the French southward of Somme.

Strong infantry attacks are in progress in Albert sector and between the Somme and the Avre. There was heavy hostile shelling this morning between Givenchy and Robecq.

Our artillery dispersed concentrations in the neighbourhood of Merville.

## GALLANTRY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

### SINCE OPENING OF LAST OFFENSIVE.

### SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 24.

Sir Douglas Haig, in a supplementary report, says the number of divisions employed against the British alone since the opening of the offensive on March 21st, is already 102 of which many have been used twice and thrice. In resisting the heavy blows resulting from such concentration, all ranks and arms of the services have behaved with gallantry, courage and resolution for which no praise can be too high. Besides the divisions already mentioned for conduct of outstanding gallantry many others have greatly distinguished themselves. The Guards division after five days' heavy fighting at Bairy Becquerelle completely repulsed the attacks delivered in great strength on March 28th and 30th inflicting heavy losses. This division with the 31st and the 3rd divisions on its right and left in severe fighting on these and other occasions successfully resisted all the enemy's efforts to open out a northern flank attack.

OPERATIONS NEAR ARRAS AND VIMY RIDGE.

Especially gallant service was performed also on March 28th by the Fourth Division northward of the Scarpe, assisting in breaking up the attacks launched for the capture of Arras and the Vimy Ridge. This division also distinguished itself on the Lys battlefront on he night of 14/15 April when an admirably executed counter-attack took Riezduvinage and 150 prisoners, and again on April 18th repulsing strong attacks south-east of Robecq, taking nearly 200 prisoners. During the first two days of the enemy offensive south of Arras the 21st Division maintained its positions at Epehy against all assaults and only withdrew under orders when enemy's progress southwards necessitated the withdrawal. Before withdrawing it inflicted a great loss on the enemy and the German official report acknowledges the bitterness of the fighting. The 25th Division was in close support when the attack opened and was sent immediately into the battle in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road and was not dislodged from any position though constantly attacked. When withdrawn from the Somme the fighting spirit of the division was exceptionally high. It was again engaged on the Lys and performed distinguished service. The 31st division on April 13th holding a front of 9,000 yards eastward of the Nieppe forest, although reduced in strength as the result of previous fighting and the enemy was still pressing the advance, were informed that the line must be held to the last to cover the detraining of reinforcements. All the ranks responded to the appeal with magnificent courage and devotion and throughout the long day of incessant fighting beat off a succession of determined attacks.

The enemy in the evening made a last great effort and by sheer weight of numbers overran certain portions of the line whose defenders died fighting but would not give ground. The enemy who had penetrated these points was driven back by the reinforcements which had just detrained.

IN FIGHTING NEAR CROISILLES.

The 34th division after severe fighting in the neighbourhood of Croisilles at the commencement of the battle took over the Armentieres sector It was in a line on April 9th and maintained the positions intact for the first two days of the Lys battle and when the enemy's advance on either flank necessitated the evacuation of Armentieres withdrew from the town during the night of the 10th deliberately and in good order. Since then it has been continuously engaged and has fought throughout with the greatest gallantry, yielding the ground reluctantly and counter-attacking frequently.

The 42nd East Lancashire and the 62nd West Riding divisions in fierce fighting at the end of March and early in April around Bucquoy and Ablainzeville beat off many attacks and contributed greatly to the successful maintenance of the line.

The 50th division though but recently withdraw after a week of continuous fighting southward of the Somme held up the enemy along the Lys line on April 9th and subsequent days and by stubborn resistance at Estaires and Merville checked the enemy's advance until the arrival of our reinforcements.

The Third and Fourth Australian divisions at Mericourt L'Abbe and Dernancourt, and the New Zealanders at Serre, and later the 5th Australians southward of the Somme performed the most valuable and gallant services during the later stages of the German attack on the Somme. With their aid the enemy's progress was definitely checked and by the vigour of their defence all attempts to continue his advance were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

## LIVELY CANNONADING ON SOMME FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

A French communiqué says there was somewhat lively cannonading on the Somme front and east of Rheims.

## RAID ON OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

### "AN EXTREMELY GALLANT AFFAIR."

### NAVY CONGRATULATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 24.

In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes made a supplementary statement to the communiqué regarding the raid on Ostend and Zeebrugge. He said it was an extremely gallant and hazardous affair. It was carried out last night. Some officers had been fighting the greater part of the night and some had not yet returned. Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes, commanding at Dover, commanded the raid. (Cheers). Six obsolete cruisers participating were twenty to thirty years old, namely, the Brilliant, Sirius, Iphegenia, Intrepid. Thetis and Vindictive. The first five were filled with concrete and were to be sunk in the Channel and entrances to Zeebrugge and Ostend, if that could possibly be managed. The Vindictive, working with two Mersey ferry boats, Daffodil and Iris, carried storming and demolition parties to the storm head of the mole running from Zeebrugge. The Vindictive was specially fitted with bows for landing and storming parties and specially armed for that purpose with flame throwers, stokes, mortars, etc.

THE MEN EMPLOYED.

The men employed on block ships and in storming and demolition parties and on the Vindictive, which were particularly hazardous parts of the undertaking, were bluejackets and marines picked from a very large number of volunteers from the Grand Fleet, (cheers) and all naval and marine depots. There was a great competition for the undertaking and only a very small proportion of volunteers could be used. There were light covering forces belonging to the Dover Command and Harwich forces under Admiral Tyrwhitt covering the operation in the North.

INTRICATE OPERATION.

A force of monitors, also a large number of motor launches, coastal motorboats, etc., all of which were small and fast craft carrying a maximum crew of about six and other small craft participated in the operation which was particularly intricate and had to be worked strictly to timetable, and involved very delicate navigation on a hostile coast without lights and largely under unknown navigation conditions which have developed since the war, and with the added danger of unknown minefields.

A high development of the scientific use of fog or smoke—more fog than smoke—combined with certain wind conditions was essential to the success of the operation because this afforded protection from batteries. He had just heard that the officer who developed this was killed.

THE GENERAL PLAN.

The general plan was this. After an hour of intense bombardment by monitors at Zeebrugge, the Vindictive with the auxiliaries, the Irish and Daffodil were to run alongside the head of the mole firing their guns as they approached and storming parties and demolition parties were to be landed. In the meantime three block ships, namely, the old cruisers mentioned, assisted by coastal motorboats and motor launches, were to make for the entrance of the canal to be run aground and blown up. Two old and valueless submarines were to run against pile work connections between the masonry portion of the mole and the shore. Submarines were filled with explosives and were to be blown up against the pile work destroying or damaging the pile work connection in order to cut off the mole from the shore.

AT OSTEND.

At Ostend the operation was simpler. Two block ships were to be grounded and blown up at the entrance to the port. The difficulties of this part of the undertaking were considerably increased by mist, rain and low visibility, and the consequent absence of effective aerial cooperation

The results, as far as are known, are that at Ostend two block ships were grounded and abandoned after being blown up. I cannot say whether they have definitely accomplished their objective as it was too misty for aerial observations, but the reports of officers concerned as far as they could see in the darkness indicated that they were slightly off their course.

AT ZEEBRUGGE.

At Zeebrugge two block ships out of three attained their objectives and have been sunk and blown up in the entrance of the casal. The third block ship grounded in the passage.

A certain amount of damage, at present unknown, was done by gunfire and torpedo attack upon enemy destroyers and other craft lying alongside the mole.

One coastal motor boat reports torpedoing an enemy destroyer trying to escape to sea.

One of the two old submarines attained its objective and was blown up, the explosion destroying the pile work leading to the mole.

A GALLANT FIGHT.

Storming parties from the Vindictive, Iris and Daffodil, attacked under extreme-

(Continued on page 8.)

# RAID ON OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

(Continued from page 7.)

ly heavy fire and fought gallantly maintaining their position alongside the mole for hours, (cheers) causing, it is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives for storming parties and demolition parties on the mole were the enemy forces holding it, battery, destroyer and submarine depots and the large seaplane base upon it.

SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL.

The three vessels mentioned after re-embarking landing parties withdrew. This attack was primarily intended to engage the attention of the garrison of the mole, thereby allowing the block ships to enter the harbour. Without an attack on the mole that would have been impossible. As the attack on the mole accomplished this, it was successful. Casualties to personnel, as would be expected in a hazardous adventure of this kind, were heavy proportionately to the number engaged. All the three ships withdrew successfully.

Hitherto, the only British losses reported in craft were a destroyer sunk by gunfire off the mole. Two coastal motor boats and two motor launches are missing.

NAVY CONGRATULATED.

Sir Eric Geddes said the Admiralty was of opinion that the greatest possible credit was due to the Vice-Admiral at Dover and all officers and men for this very gallant undertaking. (Cheers). The whole operation had been worked out in the most careful detail and appeared to have been carried out with signal success, the cooperation of all units engaged and the synchronisation of all phases of operation being remarkable. As all the forces engaged had not yet returned to the bases, it was impossible to give further information at present, but the information available showed that the entrance to the Bruges canal was probably effectively blocked and considerable material damage done.

Mr. McKenna on behalf of the House congratulated the Navy on the very gallant action. (Cheers).

## RAID ON OSTEND' ZEEBRUGGE BASES.

### REASONABLE MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

The Admiralty states that a raid was made early this morning on the Ostend and Zeebrugge destroyer and submarine bases. Our forces returned. The scanty information hitherto received states that the raid met with a reasonable measure of success. The force employed except covering the ships consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these cruisers were filled with concrete and used as block ships. These were run aground and in accordance with the orders blown up and abandoned by the crews. Our casualties have not yet been reported.

## PRELUDE TO LIVELIER SCENES.

### ROUSING RECEPTION OF HEROES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24, 5-50 a.m.
Recd. 0-40 a.m. April 25.

Nothing in naval war hitherto has aroused such enthusiasm as the Ostend-Zeebrugge raid which is hailed as ranking with the most gallant operations in the annals of the Navy recalling the famous cutting out expeditions of a century ago. A succession of fighting episodes has marked the more aggressive spirit of the Dover command since Admiral Keyes' appointment, but this is the most considerable incident yet recorded.

Newspapers pay a tribute not merely to the initiative, resource, and daring displayed, but to the fine staff work and elaborate preparations (including rehearsals carried on for weeks), but secrecy was so well maintained that the Germans were completely surprised. The most inspiring feature is the alacrity of the navy to face certain death. The fall of many gallant men is deplored, but it increases Britain's love for the navy. Heroes of the expedition met with a most rousing reception on their return to a south-east port. Moving scenes were witnessed as the bodies were landed; then the wounded were carried or hobbed ashore. All were very jubilant despite the exhausting exertions during night. Six lorryloads of heroes were driven along the seafront to the station. They were in the highest spirits shouting. "We are the block lads." Men were very reluctant to talk beyond saying that they had accomplished their mission. Some said they were landed for an hour and subjected to terrific machinegun fire which was returned with interest. Some of the special gangways were broken and one Gallipoli veteran said while it lasted it was much hotter than landing at the Dardanelles.

DOCK GATES BLOWN UP.

The return was carried out in the most orderly manner on a given signal. When they returned to the cruiser they found her decks torn up by enemy fire and few of the crew escaped injury. Members of the landing party affirm that they destroyed every gun on the mole and destroyed all its sheds exploding stores and munitions.

Some assert that the Germans shouted "It is the Americans" and bolted from batteries whose guns were then destroyed while other marines attacked the sheds with flame-throwers.

It was also affirmed that the dock gates of the Zeebrugge harbour were blown up. Some destroyers actually entered the harbour and took observations and boarded some anchored German destroyers clubbing the crews when they hurried up from the hatchways.

One German destroyer trying to leave was rammed and cut in two and sunk. Naval experts believe that the results of the raid will be of paramount importance not merely sealing the Zeebrugge hornets' nest but because the raid was probably connected with contemplated greater operations. They point out that success must be judged not merely by material but moral results, for while appealing to the traditional fighting spirit of the navy it showed the enemy that he can be attacked as well as be the attacker. The German navy has been boasting of its initiative but it has attempted nothing so dashing. Following the Kattegat and Heligoland sweeps, this raid is assumed to shadow continued liveliness on the sea.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Officer mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes as killed, was Wing Commander Frank Brock, son of the Fire-Works Manufacturer.

## ENTRANCE TO BRUGES CANAL EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED.

### MUCH DAMAGE TO ENEMY CRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes stated that it was very probable that the attacks on Ostend and Zeebrugge mentioned in the Admiralty communiqué to-day had effectively blocked the entrance to the Bruges canal. In the course of the operations much damage was done to the enemy craft at Zeebrugge and a German destroyer was sunk while trying to put to sea. We lost a destroyer by gunfire, also two coastal boats which were small vessels and motor launches.

## REPORT OF NAVAL RAID

### OFF DOVER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 24.

The naval raid gun-fire was heard at Dover and explosions of blocking vessels shook the town. The crowd cheered the returning warships.

### HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 24.

The Press Bureau states that the King has sent a message to the Vice-Admiral at Dover saying: I heartily congratulate you and your forces on the marked success of yesterday night's operations. The splendid gallantry displayed under exceptionally hazardous circumstances fills me with pride and admiration.

## SOUTH AFRICANS' STAND AT MESSINES.

### DIVISIONAL GENERAL'S CONGRATULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 24.

Referring to the South Africans' fighting at Messines last week the Divisional General congratulating them said he could not find words adequate to thank South African brigade for what it had done. The Corps Commander wired, "I wish to the General of the South African brigade and all his officers and men my appreciation of their wonderful fighting spirit and most gallant doings in the great fight we have been having for the past three days against heavy odds."

The army commander wired, "If any unit can be picked out for exceptional praise I should say it is the South African brigade."

The South Africans are now out of the line resting,—a mere remnant of their former brigade.

## BRITAIN STANDS OUT GREATER THAN EVER.

### LORD MILNER'S ADDRESS AT SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

At a meeting of the Society of St. George at Mansion House Lord Milner said in this hour of trial Britain stood out greater than ever not merely in the matchless heroism of her sons but in their cheerfulness and their undaunted spirit. Never had the banner of St. George floated over more magnificent fighting men by land and sea and air or over a more resolute or more uncomplaining people.

## GROWING PESSIMISM IN GERMANY.

### HIGHER COMMAND'S FAILURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 24.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 24.

The existence of a growing feeling of passimism in Germany owing to the suspension of the offensive and the recognition that the effects of submarinism have not borne out hopes, is discloesd by significant articles in the "Weser Zeitung" and "Kolnische Volkszeitung." The papers, after revealing that the Higher Command's failure is being discussed in "quarters where more sense might be expected" administer palliatives which are obviously officially inspired.

## ENEMY CONCENTRATION.

### MASSING TROOPS ON BAILLEUL-NEUVE EGLISE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says the Germans continue massing troops on the Bailleul-Neuve Eglise line north of and around Dernancourt.

Prisoners state that leave will be resumed in the German army early in May, which suggests that the enemy anticipates a decision or abandonment of the offensive by then.

## GERMANS REFRAIN FROM STRIKING.

### MUCH SICKNESS AND POOR RATIONS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing last evening says:—Notwithstanding the concentration of men and guns at various points, the Germans still refrain from striking. Prisoners report that there is much sickness and epidemic of trenchfoot, adding that rations are inadequate to the needs of fighting soldiers.

An interesting document found throws light on Richthofen's destruction. It is a request from the Aviation Group Commander to the First Pursuit Squadron commanded by Richthofen, and it reads "Airman reports that it is impossible to fly over Ancre in a westerly direction on account of strong enemy opposition. I request that this aerial barrage may be forced back in order that reconnaisance to Marieux-Duchevillers line may be carried out."

A more convincing testimonial to our activity in air could scarcely be conceived. This morning we carried out a successful operation East of Clarence River with the object of straightening our line.

## SEVERAL LONG DISTANCE RECONNAISSANCES CARRIED.

### ENEMY DUMPS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23rd, 10-55 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 24.

A British communiqué says, a minor operation eastward of Robecq was completely successful. In addition to the ground gained we took 180 prisoners and a number of machineguns.

We also slightly improved our position this morning in the neighbourhood of Meteren, taking prisoners and machineguns. There was considerable enemy gasshelling at Villers-Bretonneux.

Our aviators carried several long distance reconnaissances yesterday, took many photographs and dropped nineteen tons of bombs on Thourout railway station, Engel dump, Warneton, Armentieres and Rouleurs. We brought down eight and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

## GAS-SHELLING ON BRITISH FRONT.

### ADVANCE NEAR AVELUY WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says there was considerable gas shelling during the night at Poperinghe, Ypres and other places in the back areas of the northern battlefield. We apparently hold the initiative for the time being. Attacking at night south of the Aveluy wood on a front of 1,000 yards we advanced our line to an average depth of 250 yards improving our position and inflicting heavy casualties. We took seventy prisoners.

## LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTION IN MONTDIDIER-NOYON REGION.

### EXTENSIVE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23, 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

A French communiqué says there is nothing to report except the somewhat lively artillery action in the Montdidier-Noyon region. Between the 20th and the 22nd five enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down and sixteen felled in their own lines badly damaged. Our machines dropped 49,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on railway stations, camps and aerodromes at St. Quentin and elsewhere causing fires at the railway stations at Chaulnes and Asfeld. We blew up an ammunition dump east of Guiscard.

## ENEMY ATTACK AGAINST AMERICAN SECTOR.

### HOW IT PROVED A TOTAL FAILURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the German experiment against the American sector in Lorraine proved a failure. The attack was delivered against the village of Seicheprey about a mile behind the Franco-American front. The attack was made with three battalions led by a detachment of storm troops 150 strong. After violent bombardment the enemy fought their way into the village and the weight of attack was undoubtedly directed against the Americans. The latter, counter-attacking with the French drove the enemy from the Renieres wood and village of Seichprey and after hard fighting re-established the former line not leaving a single inch of conquered ground in the possession of the Germans. The engagement was the sharpest in which the Americans have yet been engaged.

# GERMAN PRESSURE ON HOLLAND.

### RELATIONS VERY STRAINED

### RUMOURED ULTIMATUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

Reuter learns on high authority that it is true that Germany has brought renewed severe pressure to bear on Holland in order to extort various concessions. The exact demands are unknown in London but it is confirmed that they include the resumption of sand and gravel traffic from Germany through Holland to Belgium. Threats by Germany to Holland are nothing new but on this occasion they are more violent than usual. The British Foreign Office is not aware that an ultimatum has actually been sent but undoubtedly the German Minister at The Hague has used a very threatening language. The latest news indicates that the situation to-day is less strained.

The "Daily News" learns that relations between Germany and Holland are very strained chiefly on the subject of sand and gravel. The situation is regarded with anxiety in official and diplomatic circles. It was rumoured last evening that something in the nature of a German ultimatum had been delivered to Holland.

## DUTCH TRANSIT OF SAND AND GRAVEL.

### A GERMANO-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

Handelsblad, referring to the "Daily Telegraph's" statement regarding Germany and Holland says the Germano-Dutch agreement has been reached regarding the Dutch concessions concerning the transit of sand and gravel and transport of various necessities not intended for military purposes by rail through Limburg, also a settlement regarding the Rhine river traffic.

### CAUSE FOR FRICTION BETWEEN HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

The "Vaderland" states that friction between Germany and Holland is due to the former's desire to transmit again sand and gravel via Holland alleging its right to do so. The Dutch Government objects basing its attitude on the altered circumstances.

## FUNERAL OF RICHTHOFEN.

### AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

The funeral of Baron Rich thofen took place this afternoon and was an impressive spectacle. The airman was buried in a cemetery not far from the spot where he was brought down. The contingent of the air service attended.

## HOW RICHTHOFEN WAS BROUGHT DOWN.

### AUSTRALIANS BEAR THE COFFIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

The Australian troops figured in the cortege at Richthofen's funeral. The Lewis gunners were firing at him when his machine was brought down. A general air battle was proceeding at the time, about fifteen enemy machines being engaged. Richthofen was hovering very high and swooped upon one of our machines but help was at hand. The Australians bore the coffin from the aerodrome and furnished the firing party.

## FURTHER DETAILS OF "DOG FIGHT."

### RICHTHOFEN FOUND SHOT CLOSE TO HEART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 24.

Mr. Philip Gibbs wires that Richthofen's circus of about thirty fighting scouts appeared over the British lines on the Somme on Sunday and chased some British planes and then swooped northwards where what the airmen call a dog fight was soon in progress. Fifty machines were engaged over a wide area and it was impossible to single out the combatants in the general melee, but Richthofen was seen flying at a height of 150 feet just before he crashed in full view of the enemy. When he was picked up he was found to be shot inside close to the heart.

## FRENCH FRONT IN MACEDONIA.

### GREAT FIGHTING ACTIVITY IN ALL SECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23, 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

A French Mecedonia communiqué says there was great fighting activity in all the sectors.

## FOOD SCARCITY IN VIENNA.

### BURGOMASTER'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

The burgomaster of Vienna speaking at a public meeting said the available foodstuffs were very scanty and great sacrifices were necessary to hold out during the coming weeks. The official organisations had broken down. He foreshadowed the day when the middleclass trader would be reduced to beggary. He voiced disappointment regarding the Ukraine supplies and added that Austria's only hope lay in obtaining further aid from Germany.

## U. S. FOOD SUPPLY TO BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

Food shipments to the Allied civilian populations will be suspended for ten days in order to transport three million bushels of grain to Belgium and a part of northern France occupied by the Germans which the Belgian Relief Commission's representative at Brussels has cabled will be breadless for twenty days even if all the shipments at present *en route* arrive safely.

## ARMY AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

### UNITED IN COMMON PURPOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. April 24.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has resolved expressing deep gratitude and admiration at the army's heroic resistance to terrible onslaughts. Such magnificent courage and resolution is consistent with the best British traditions and imposes an imperative obligation on all sections of the community to assist by skill, energy or substance to carry on the great work of liberation in which the army is engaged in order that our joint efforts may result in the final overthrow of militarism and secure a lasting democratic peace for the world.

## SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION.

### BILL IN NEW FOUNDLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

St. JOHNS (Newfoundland.) April 24.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. April 24.

The Legislature has opened. The Governor's speech announced the Selective Conscription Bill rendering all unmarried men and childless widowers between nineteen and thirtynine liable to Military Service in four classes each covering a period of five years. The Supreme Court is constituted the exemption tribunal.

## AIR RAID ALARM IN PARIS.

### NO AIRCRAFT PASSES BARRAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 24.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. April 24.

An official airraid alarm was given at 11/36 last night and ended at 1/2. No aircraft passed the barrage.

## BEHIND THE LINES

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN 1917.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law mentioned that in 1917 alone nine hundred miles of broad gauge and one thousand miles of light railways had been constructed behind our lines.

## GERMAN PRESS ON MAN-POWER BILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

Commenting the Man-Power Bill the "Tageblatt" says if the British are a nation of shopkeepers it must be recognised in justice that the shopkeepers have seldom been so generous in the sacrifice of blood and treasure.

## THE PRESENT GERMAN LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

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Last night's French communiqué says: There was great reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre, west of Noyon. There was no infantry fighting.

A French Macedonian communiqué says: Infantry and artillery were active on the whole front. Our artillery stopped an attempted enemy attack on the positions west of Prespa.

# RAID ON OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

(Continued from page 7.)

ly heavy fire and fought gallantly maintaining their position alongside the mole for hours, (cheers) causing, it is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives for storming parties and demolition parties on the mole were the enemy forces holding it, battery, destroyer and submarine depots and the large seaplane base upon it.

SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL.

The three vessels mentioned after re-embarking landing parties withdrew. This attack was primarily intended to engage the attention of the garrison of the mole, thereby allowing the block ships to enter the harbour. Without an attack on the mole that would have been impossible. As the attack on the mole accomplished this, it was successful. Casualties to personnel, as would be expected in a hazardous adventure of this kind, were heavy proportionately to the number engaged. All the three ships withdrew successfully.

Hitherto, the only British losses reported in craft were a destroyer sunk by gunfire off the mole. Two coastal motor boats and two motor launches are missing.

NAVY CONGRATULATED.

Sir Eric Geddes said the Admiralty was of opinion that the greatest possible credit was due to the Vice-Admiral at Dover and all officers and men for this very gallant undertaking. (Cheers). The whole operation had been worked out in the most careful detail and appeared to have been carried out with signal success, the cooperation of all units engaged and the synchronisation of all phases of operation being remarkable. As all the forces engaged had not yet returned to the bases, it was impossible to give further information at present, but the information available showed that the entrance to the Bruges canal was probably effectively blocked and considerable material damage done.

Mr. McKenna on behalf of the House congratulated the Navy on the very gallant action. (Cheers).

## RAID ON OSTEND' ZEEBRUGGE BASES.

### REASONABLE MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

The Admiralty states that a raid was made early this morning on the Ostend and Zeebrugge destroyer and submarine bases. Our forces returned. The scanty information hitherto received states that the raid met with a reasonable measure of success. The force employed except covering the ships consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these cruisers were filled with concrete and used as block ships. These were run aground and in accordance with the orders blown up and abandoned by the crews. Our casualties have not yet been reported.

## PRELUDE TO LIVELIER SCENES.

### ROUSING RECEPTION OF HEROES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24, 5-50 a.m.
Recd. 0-40 a.m. April 25.

Nothing in naval war hitherto has aroused such enthusiasm as the Ostend-Zeebrugge raid which is hailed as ranking with the most gallant operations in the annals of the Navy recalling the famous cutting out expeditions of a century ago. A succession of fighting episodes has marked the more aggressive spirit of the Dover command since Admiral Keyes' appointment, but this is the most considerable incident yet recorded.

Newspapers pay a tribute not merely to the initiative, resource, and daring displayed, but to the fine staff work and elaborate preparations (including rehearsals carried on for weeks), but secrecy was so well maintained that the Germans were completely surprised. The most inspiring feature is the alacrity of the navy to face certain death. The fall of many gallant men is deplored, but it increases Britain's love for the navy. Heroes of the expedition met with a most rousing reception on their return to a south-east port. Moving scenes were witnessed as the bodies were landed; then the wounded were carried or hobbed ashore. All were very jubilant despite the exhausting exertions during night. Six lorryloads of heroes were driven along the seafront to the station. They were in the highest spirits shouting. "We are the block lads." Men were very reluctant to talk beyond saying that they had accomplished their mission. Some said they were landed for an hour and subjected to terrific machinegun fire which was returned with interest. Some of the special gangways were broken and one Gallipoli veteran said while it lasted it was much hotter than landing at the Dardanelles.

DOCK GATES BLOWN UP.

The return was carried out in the most orderly manner on a given signal. When they returned to the cruiser they found her decks torn up by enemy fire and few of the crew escaped injury. Members of the landing party affirm that they destroyed every gun on the mole and destroyed all its sheds exploding stores and munitions.

Some assert that the Germans shouted "It is the Americans" and bolted from batteries whose guns were then destroyed while other marines attacked the sheds with flame-throwers.

It was also affirmed that the dock gates of the Zeebrugge harbour were blown up. Some destroyers actually entered the harbour and took observations and boarded some anchored German destroyers clubbing the crews when they hurried up from the hatchways.

One German destroyer trying to leave was rammed and cut in two and sunk. Naval experts believe that the results of the raid will be of paramount importance not merely sealing the Zeebrugge hornets' nest but because the raid was probably connected with contemplated greater operations. They point out that success must be judged not merely by material but moral results, for while appealing to the traditional fighting spirit of the navy it showed the enemy that he can be attacked as well as be the attacker. The German navy has been boasting of its initiative but it has attempted nothing so dashing. Following the Kattegat and Heligoland sweeps, this raid is assumed to shadow continued liveliness on the sea.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Officer mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes as killed, was Wing Commander Frank Brock, son of the Fire-Works Manufacturer.

## ENTRANCE TO BRUGES CANAL EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED.

### MUCH DAMAGE TO ENEMY CRAFT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes stated that it was very probable that the attacks on Ostend and Zeebrugge mentioned in the Admiralty communiqué to-day had effectively blocked the entrance to the Bruges canal. In the course of the operations much damage was done to the enemy craft at Zeebrugge and a German destroyer was sunk while trying to put to sea. We lost a destroyer by gunfire, also two coastal boats which were small vessels and motor launches.

## REPORT OF NAVAL RAID

### OFF DOVER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 24.

The naval raid gun-fire was heard at Dover and explosions of blocking vessels shook the town. The crowd cheered the returning warships.

### HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 24.

The Press Bureau states that the King has sent a message to the Vice-Admiral at Dover saying: I heartily congratulate you and your forces on the marked success of yesterday night's operations. The splendid gallantry displayed under exceptionally hazardous circumstances fills me with pride and admiration.

## SOUTH AFRICANS' STAND AT MESSINES.

### DIVISIONAL GENERAL'S CONGRATULATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 24.

Referring to the South Africans' fighting at Messines last week the Divisional General congratulating them said he could not find words adequate to thank South African brigade for what it had done. The Corps Commander wired, "I wish to the General of the South African brigade and all his officers and men my appreciation of their wonderful fighting spirit and most gallant doings in the great fight we have been having for the past three days against heavy odds."

The army commander wired, "If any unit can be picked out for exceptional praise I should say it is the South African brigade."

The South Africans are now out of the line resting,—a mere remnant of their former brigade.

## BRITAIN STANDS OUT GREATER THAN EVER.

### LORD MILNER'S ADDRESS AT SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

At a meeting of the Society of St. George at Mansion House Lord Milner said in this hour of trial Britain stood out greater than ever not merely in the matchless heroism of her sons but in their cheerfulness and their undaunted spirit. Never had the banner of St. George floated over more magnificent fighting men by land and sea and air or over a more resolute or more uncomplaining people.

## GROWING PESSIMISM IN GERMANY.

### HIGHER COMMAND'S FAILURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 24.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 24.

The existence of a growing feeling of passimism in Germany owing to the suspension of the offensive and the recognition that the effects of submarinism have not borne out hopes, is discloesd by significant articles in the "Weser Zeitung" and "Kolnische Volkszeitung." The papers, after revealing that the Higher Command's failure is being discussed in "quarters where more sense might be expected" administer palliatives which are obviously officially inspired.

## ENEMY CONCENTRATION.

### MASSING TROOPS ON BAILLEUL-NEUVE EGLISE LINE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says the Germans continue massing troops on the Bailleul-Neuve Eglise line north of and around Dernancourt.

Prisoners state that leave will be resumed in the German army early in May, which suggests that the enemy anticipates a decision or abandonment of the offensive by then.

## GERMANS REFRAIN FROM STRIKING.

### MUCH SICKNESS AND POOR RATIONS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing last evening says:—Notwithstanding the concentration of men and guns at various points, the Germans still refrain from striking. Prisoners report that there is much sickness and epidemic of trenchfoot, adding that rations are inadequate to the needs of fighting soldiers.

An interesting document found throws light on Richthofen's destruction. It is a request from the Aviation Group Commander to the First Pursuit Squadron commanded by Richthofen, and it reads "Airman reports that it is impossible to fly over Ancre in a westerly direction on account of strong enemy opposition. I request that this aerial barrage may be forced back in order that reconnaisance to Marieux-Duchevillers line may be carried out."

A more convincing testimonial to our activity in air could scarcely be conceived. This morning we carried out a successful operation East of Clarence River with the object of straightening our line.

## SEVERAL LONG DISTANCE RECONNAISSANCES CARRIED.

### ENEMY DUMPS BOMBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23rd, 10-55 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 24.

A British communiqué says, a minor operation eastward of Robecq was complete ly successful. In addition to the ground gained we took 130 prisoners and a number of machineguns.

We also slightly improved our position this morning in the neighbourhood of Meteren, taking prisoners and machineguns. There was considerable enemy gasshelling at Villers-Bretonneux.

Our aviators carried several long distance reconnaissances yesterday, took many photographs and dropped nineteen tons of bombs on Thourout railway station, Engel dump, Warneton, Armentieres and Rouleurs. We brought down eight and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

## GAS-SHELLING ON BRITISH FRONT.

### ADVANCE NEAR AVELUY WOOD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says there was considerable gas shelling during the night at Poperinghe, Ypres and other places in the back areas of the northern battlefield. We apparently hold the initiative for the time being. Attacking at night south of the Aveluy wood on a front of 1,000 yards we advanced our line to an average depth of 250 yards improving our position and inflicting heavy casualties. We took seventy prisoners.

## LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTION IN MONTDIDIER-NOYON REGION.

### EXTENSIVE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23, 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

A French communiqué says there is nothing to report except the somewhat lively artillery action in the Montdidier-Noyon region. Between the 20th and the 22nd five enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down and sixteen felled in their own lines badly damaged. Our machines dropped 49,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on railway stations, camps and aerodromes at St. Quentin and elsewhere causing fires at the railway stations at Chaulnes and Asfeld. We blew up an ammunition dump east of Guiscard.

## ENEMY ATTACK AGAINST AMERICAN SECTOR.

### HOW IT PROVED A TOTAL FAILURE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the German experiment against the American sector in Lorraine proved a failure. The attack was delivered against the village of Seicheprey about a mile behind the Franco-American front. The attack was made with three battalions led by a detachment of storm troops 150 strong. After violent bombardment the enemy fought their way into the village and the weight of attack was undoubtedly directed against the Americans. The latter, counter-attacking with the French drove the enemy from the Renieres wood and village of Seichprey and after hard fighting re-established the former line not leaving a single inch of conquered ground in the possession of the Germans. The engagement was the sharpest in which the Americans have yet been engaged.

# GERMAN PRESSURE ON HOLLAND.

### RELATIONS VERY STRAINED

### RUMOURED ULTIMATUM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

Reuter learns on high authority that it is true that Germany has brought renewed severe pressure to bear on Holland in order to extort various concessions. The exact demands are unknown in London but it is confirmed that they include the resumption of sand and gravel traffic from Germany through Holland to Belgium. Threats by Germany to Holland are nothing new but on this occasion they are more violent than usual. The British Foreign Office is not aware that an ultimatum has actually been sent but undoubtedly the German Minister at The Hague has used a very threatening language. The latest news indicates that the situation to-day is less strained.

The "Daily News" learns that relations between Germany and Holland are very strained chiefly on the subject of sand and gravel. The situation is regarded with anxiety in official and diplomatic circles. It was rumoured last evening that something in the nature of a German ultimatum had been delivered to Holland.

## DUTCH TRANSIT OF SAND AND GRAVEL.

### A GERMANO-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

Handelsblad, referring to the "Daily Telegraph's" statement regarding Germany and Holland says the Germano-Dutch agreement has been reached regarding the Dutch concessions concerning the transit of sand and gravel and transport of various necessities not intended for military purposes by rail through Limburg, also a settlement regarding the Rhine river traffic.

### CAUSE FOR FRICTION BETWEEN HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

THE HAGUE, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

The "Vaderland" states that friction between Germany and Holland is due to the former's desire to transmit again sand and gravel via Holland alleging its right to do so. The Dutch Government objects basing its attitude on the altered circumstances.

## FUNERAL OF RICHTHOFEN.

### AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

The funeral of Baron Richthofen took place this afternoon and was an impressive spectacle. The airman was buried in a cemetery not far from the spot where he was brought down. The contingent of the air service attended.

## HOW RICHTHOFEN WAS BROUGHT DOWN.

### AUSTRALIANS BEAR THE COFFIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

The Australian troops figured in the cortege at Richthofen's funeral. The Lewis gunners were firing at him when his machine was brought down. A general air battle was proceeding at the time, about fifteen enemy machines being engaged. Richthofen was hovering very high and swooped upon one of our machines but help was at hand. The Australians bore the coffin from the aerodrome and furnished the firing party.

## FURTHER DETAILS OF "DOG FIGHT."

### RICHTHOFEN FOUND SHOT CLOSE TO HEART.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 24.

Mr. Philip Gibbs wires that Richthofen's circus of about thirty fighting scouts appeared over the British lines on the Somme on Sunday and chased some British planes and then swooped northwards where what the airmen call a dog fight was soon in progress. Fifty machines were engaged over a wide area and it was impossible to single out the combatants in the general melee, but Richthofen was seen flying at a height of 150 feet just before he crashed in full view of the enemy. When he was picked up he was found to be shot inside close to the heart.

## FRENCH FRONT IN MACEDONIA.

### GREAT FIGHTING ACTIVITY IN ALL SECTORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23, 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 24.

A French Mecedonia communiqué says there was great fighting activity in all the sectors.

## FOOD SCARCITY IN VIENNA.

### BURGOMASTER'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ZURICH, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

The burgomaster of Vienna speaking at a public meeting said the available foodstuffs were very scanty and great sacrifices were necessary to hold out during the coming weeks. The official organisations nad broken down. He foreshadowed the day when the middleclass trader would be reduced to beggary. He voiced disappointment regarding the Ukraine supplies and added that Austria's only hope lay in obtaining further aid from Germany.

### U. S. FOOD SUPPLY TO BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

Food shipments to the Allied civilian populations will be suspended for ten days in order to transport three million bushels of grain to Belgium and a part of northern France occupied by the Germans which the Belgian Relief Commission's representative at Brussels has cabled will be breadless for twenty days even if all the shipments at present *en route* arrive safely.

## ARMY AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

### UNITED IN COMMON PURPOSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. April 24.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has resolved expressing deep gratitude and admiration at the army's heroic resistance to terrible onslaughts. Such magnificent courage and resolution is consistent with the best British traditions and imposes an imperative obligation on all sections of the community to assist by skill, energy or substance to carry on the great work of liberation in which the army is engaged in order that our joint efforts may result in the final overthrow of militarism and secure a lasting democratic peace for the world.

## SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION.

### BILL IN NEW FOUNDLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

St. JOHNS (Newfoundland.) April 24.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. April 24.

The Legislature has opened. The Governor's speech announced the Selective Conscription Bill rendering all unmarried men and childless widowers between nineteen and thirtynine liable to Military Service in four classes each covering a period of five years. The Supreme Court is constituted the exemption tribunal.

## AIR RAID ALARM IN PARIS.

### NO AIRCRAFT PASSES BARRAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, April 24.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. April 24.

An official airraid alarm was given at 11/36 last night and ended at 1/2. No aircraft passed the barrage.

## BEHIND THE LINES

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN 1917.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law mentioned that in 1917 alone nine hundred miles of broad gauge and one thousand miles of light railways had been constructed behind our lines.

### GERMAN PRESS ON MAN-POWER BILL

(Reuter's Telegram.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 24.

Commenting the Man-Power Bill the "Tageblatt" says if the British are a nation of shopkeepers it must be recognised in justice that the shopkeepers have seldom been so generous in the sacrifice of blood and treasure.

### THE PRESENT GERMAN LINE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

Henri Bidon, writing in "Le Journal", discusses the value of the present German line as a base for further attack. He points out that the British front in the north is where it was in the summer of 1917. It had been held for two years, and there is no cause for disquiet in that region, while southward of St. Eloi the enemy is everywhere held within the circle of hills. Bidon is confident that the enemy has pushed his salient between Givenchy and Messines too far.

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### NORWEGIAN SHIPS FOR S. AMERICAN TRADE.

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### AGREEMENT OF OTHER BISHOPS.

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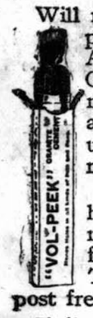


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# THE SACRED CAUSE.

## SPIRITUAL POSITION OF ALLIES.

## PREMIER IN CITY TEMPLE.

Mr. Lloyd George in mail week addressed the Assembly of Free Churches on the "Sacred Cause." Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with loud cheers, said:—

I have come here this afternoon, not as the Chief Minister of the Crown, but as a humble member of the Free Churches, to talk to my fellow Free Churchmen in an hour of grave national emergency. I have no time for preparing speeches, and therefore I will speak to you simply and, perhaps, crudely of the things that I have in my mind to say to you in this hour. There is a sense in which every Church is a national Church; it is an essential part of the nation as an institution and as an organization. As such it owes a duty to the nation, and nobly have the Free Churches discharged that national obligation in this crisis. (Cheers). In the days of the great Civil War Nonconformists fought for individual liberty. They are now fighting for international right. Our brethren in America two generations ago fought for the emancipation of the slaves. To-day they and we together are fighting for the deliverance of the world from the bondage of the sword.

In the history of this country the Churches of the land have often been severed in the great struggle for liberty. They have not always been on the same side. To-day all the Churches are one and indivisible in this the greatest struggle for freedom the world has ever seen. None the less am I proud of the part which the Free Churches have taken in this world-shaping conflict. They had special difficulties to overcome before they took part, greater difficulties perhaps than any other Churches. For over two generations at least the Free Churches of the land have taken a leading part in teaching the nation to seek for a more equitable means of settling international disputes than the senseless and conscienceless arbitrament of the cannon and the rifle. (Cheers.) The prejudice, and the righteous prejudice, against war was sinking deeper and deeper, generation by generation, year by year, into the mind of the Nonconformist. The German Challenge struck something that was deeper still in the Free Church mind. It struck the love of freedom, the hatred of oppression, the instinct of right and fairplay; and when the call came the Free Churches rose even above their abhorrence of war and once again drew the sword that in the past helped to win the liberties of Britain—the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. The call was the call of our country, but it was something wider, deeper, higher, than even the call of our native land. I am not one of those rather superior persons who despise patriotism. Love of country is one of those potent engines which enable the children of men to use their wings. It lifts them above self-interest, and above sordid appeals, to the clearer atmosphere of sacrifice. But the appeal of the war was greater even than the appeal of patriotism. It was the cry of the weak for help against the brutality of the stong. It was the cry of conscience against greed, of humanity against the tyranny of force. That is the thought that led millions of the best young manhood of the British Empire to its Calvary. When that call came the young men of the Free Churches thronged to the standard, and as a Free Churchman I am proud of their record. (Cheers.)

DRINK AND BREAD.

Now what is the special task of the Free Churches in the war? I mean to speak quite freely. One is to help to preserve the nation from everything which is unworthy of the sacredness of this great cause. (Cheers.) The Churches have not merely a right, it is their special task, to see that the moral and physical fibre of the nation is not undermined by drink and vice. (Loud and continued cheers, and cries of "Why not stop them, then?") Just let me conclude, will you? Governments have to deal with practical difficulties, but that does not absolve the Churches. Cheers.) Not only have Government no right to resent pressure from the Churches; they have a right to expect it, and they ought to welcome it. They do welcome it. It helps them to solve practical difficulties, helps them to get over those difficulties, and it helps them to remedy glaring evils and to cleanse our national effort from the unsavoury incidents which reveal the squalid side of war. (Cheers.) I resent no pressure and no criticism, except of one kind. I resent the kind of criticism that seems to imply that these evils began when I took office. (Cheers.) I claim fair play, above all, from my fellow Free Churchmen, and I have come here among other things to say so this afternoon.

Drink! By the end of 1916, after 2½ years of war, the consumption of alcohol had been reduced by 28 per cent. That is a very considerable reduction, and more than any man would have dreamed of four or five years ago. By to-day, through our Orders, there has been a further cut of 50 per cent. (Cheers)—not including the 28 per cent.—in the consumption, not simply of beer, but of spirits. No spirits are being manufactured at this hour. In 1914 if any man had attended a meeting of the Free Church Council and had said that when they met in 1918 a Free Churchman would stand up and say that drink was only one-third of what it was four years ago, who would have believed it? When there is criticism, when there is suggestion, when there is pressure, you don't help things along when you don't recognize the achievements and the progress made along the line. (Cheers.) Criticism which is nothing but criticism does not help; and we want help as well as criticism. (Cheers.) I will tell you more. Bread has not been rationed, but if ever there be such a need in this country that you have got to choose between bread for the children and beer for any of their parents, you will find no hesitation on the part of this or any other Government. (Loud cheers.) Not a single hour shall we hesitate.

A HOLY WAR.

What else is the function of the Churches? The function of the Churches is to keep the nation up to the level of its high purpose when it entered the war. No nation ever entered a war with a more holy purpose than this one. (Cheers.) There was not a grain of selfishness in the national aims when it entered this war. It is the business of the Churches to see that there is none now. The Churches must see that the flag is kept waving, high, that it is not bedraggled in the mud, and that is not soiled with vengeance, with greed, with savagery. Keep the war till the end, whenever God wills that it shall come to an end, a holy war. Anything else would disgrace the memory of the heroic dead.

I have stated—so have all the political leaders of this country—what those aims are. The vindication of international right, the restoration of conquered and trodden countries, the freeing of oppressed populations wherever they are, whether in Europe, in Africa, or in Asia, from the thraldom of alien despots, and, above all, making sure that war shall henceforth be treated as a crime, punishable by the law of nations. (Cheers.) As society is banded together for the punishment of oppression, of murder, theft fraud, and all kinds of wrong and injustice inflicted by one individual upon another, so nations shall be banded together for the protection of each other and the world as a whole against the force the fraud, and greed of the mighty. To falter ere all this be achieved would be to doubt the justice of the Ruler of the World; to carry the war on a single hour after these aims could be attained would be to abandon the world to the spirit of evil.

I observed some criticism because we are supposed not to have given sufficient prominence to the League of Nations in our speeches. Well, I have said a good deal about the League of Nations. In the carefully studied statement which I made early this year of the aims of the Allies I put that difficulty forward, and I have said it repeatedly, and if we do not say more, and say it oftener, and say it with greater eleboration and with more words, it is because the Bolshevists have taught us one lesson, at any rate: that a real League of Nations does not come by talking about it. (Cheers.) They have forgotten something that was essential, that is, that once you have begun you have got to fight for it. The result was that while they were writing dispatches and making speeches about the League of Nations they were left with barely half a nation to enter into a League with anybody. (Laughter.) While they were talking about the rights of self-determination, and allowing their armies to fall to pieces, the Germans were stripping Russia of province after province, and while they still went on talking the Germans added Reval on to Riga, and are on their way to make Odessa a German port. That is not the way to get a League of Nations.

THE KAISER'S DAGGER.

I would warn you in all sincerity not to mistake phrases for facts. There is nothing more deadly even in peace; it is disastrous in war. I could, so could anyone, frame for you declarations of the most resounding equity as a basis for peace, every one of which would be accepted with a loud tongue by the Prussian War Lord, and yet you would find, exactly as the Bolshevists did, when these phrases came to be interpreted, that they were as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. No man has discoursed so eloquently on the League of Nations as the Kaiser. He would have satisfied the minutest and most exacting critic in the Free Church Council. (Laughter.) Have you read his reply to the Pope? It breathed the spirit of brotherhood and Christian kindliness. (Laughter.) There was never a word about giving up Belgium, but there were whole passage on disarmament; not a syllable about surrendering Lithuania and Courland, but on the League of Nations he was absolutely sound. (Laughter.) Why? What did he say if you went through it? He said:—"Not only do I accept the League of Nations but Germany is prepared to place herself at the head of it." (Laughter and cheers.) When I saw that I knew what he really meant. (Renewed laughter.) Ah! It was then that you found the spirit of dominance still there—the dagger wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount.

We have had treaties before We must now prove that we can give reality to them. There are millions of young men from all lands in the British Empire, from France, from Italy, in battle array—there are millions who in due time will be there from America (cheers)—they are engaged in demonstrating at the risk of their gallant lives to the Prussian War Lord that the world has reached that stage of civilization where justice can be enforced against the most powerful nations that trample upon its decrees. Those are the true apostles of the League of Nations. If they fail, believe me, all leagues will be shams, and all treaties will continue to be nothing but "scraps of paper." If they succeed—and they will (cheers)—if they succeed, or, rather, when they suceed, the League of Nations will be an established fact. (Cheers.) Then you might beat your swords into ploughshares, not till then.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

What is the other task of the Free Churches? To keep up the spirit of the nation until these high ideals be attained. (Cheers.) The higher the ideals, the harder the road to reach them. The horror, the suffering, the anxieties, the strain of a prolonged agony, the dreary waiting for the dawn, all combine to wear down the heart of the stoutest people. Nothing but a great and sustained inspiration will enable them to continue until the end. The only way to carry any great purpose is not on your shoulders but in your hearts. Carry it on your backs, and it will gradually wear you down. Carry it in your hearts, and it will lift you along. (Cheers.) That is where the Churches come in. Don't discourage, don't dishearten, don't depress, don't always be in the clouds, don't always be saying, "When will the dawn come?" The dawn will come. It has always come, and it will come again. Trust in God, and the light will shine on us again. You need all the inspiration the Churches can give, not merely for great sufferings and great anxieties, but even to carry people through the minor worries of the war, which give us far more trouble than the bigger ones.

There is no hunger. (Cheers.) There is less hunger than there was when the first cannon shot was fired. There is no privation, but people are being deprived of a good deal of what they had been taught to regard as essential ingredients of a comfortable existence, There is no lack of abundant food to sustain the strength of the people. There is, I am glad to be able to tell you no prospect of such a deficiency. (Cheers.) But there are things which years of prosperity taught us to expect as almost part of the essentials of life, which we either see no more or see in very diminished proportions. (Laughter.) There is a tendency to grumble at restrictions. People face the big things, but they get worried at the small ones. Whatever you ration, there will be a growl. There has been only one successful Food Controller in the history of the world, the One Who made five loaves and two fishes feed a multitude. Then you could have faced the worst, even if the Sea of Galilee were throbbing with submarines. So long as you have a scarcity of any commodity you get difficulty and trouble and some temper. I will tell you what rationing means. It means that we are learning to bear each other's burdens. the nation in the furnace of the war has become more of a brotherhood. Instead of having, in the words of a brilliant old writer. "hunger at one end and surfeit at another," you have got a fair distribution between the men of all classes and all ranks. This is one of the lessons that will never be forgotten after the war. It will be one of the greatest tasks of the Free Churches, when this ghastly war is over, to help to rebuild the nation on stronger, cleaner, healthier lines.

TERRIBLE TASKS.

Meanwhile we have to bring the war to a successful conclusion. It taxes all one's energies. You cannot give your thought, your mind, or your strength to other things. I know that the very zeal which I feel bound by my oath to the King and the country and by love foc my native land to give to the war has led to misunderstandings with my best friends, and these have caused me more distress than I can tell you. But you must pardon me—I have no time to clear them up now. (Cheers.) I have terrible tasks on my shoulders. When these are over I shall have something to say, but, meanwhile, I have a task which is almost more than a man can bear, and I ask you, whatever you may feel, whatever you may think, as Chief Councillor of the Crown and the nation in the hour of the nation's greatest perplexity, for your help, for your sympathy, and—I say it with all reverence—for your prayers.

You cannot half wage a war. (Cheers.) You must give the whole of your strength or not at all. That great old Nonconformist who waged many wars and faced many misunderstandings. Oliver Cromwell, said:—"According as you shall find your spirits and reasons grounded in whatever hath been said, so let you and me join in the prosecution of this war according as we are satisfied and as the course shall appear to our conscience in the sight of the Lord. But if you can come to prosecute it vigorously or don't do it at all." That is sound Cromwellian sense. If any man here or elsewhere can show me any way by which we can make peace without betraying the great and sacred cause for which we entered the war, and for which so many millions have sacrificed themselves, to him will I listen gladly, gratefully, thanking God for the light that he has given me. Short of that, mere peace talk is undermining the fibre and *morale* of the nation. (Loud cheers.) I confidently ask my fellowmen in the Free Churches to use their potent influence in this land to sustain the heart of this great people, to enable them to carry through to a triumphant end the greatest task that Providence has ever yet entrusted to their hands. (Loud cheers.)

---

A Calcutta message says:—The Chief Justice and Justice Beachcroft on Monday delivered judgment in the rule issued on behalf of Monohar Pyne and four other political suspects, who were bound down to keep peace for 3 years by the Magistrate of Dinapur. The prosecution story was that they belonged to a revolutionary society, whose object was to overthrow the British Government. Their Lordships affirmed the order of the Magistrate

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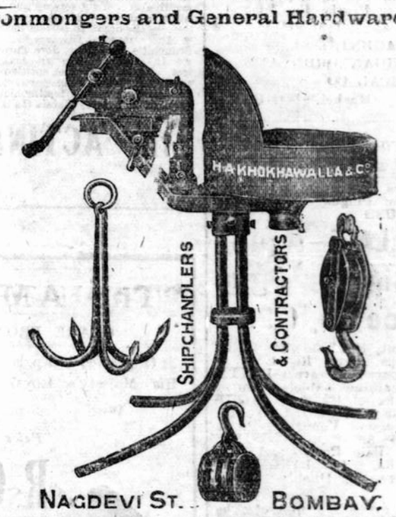


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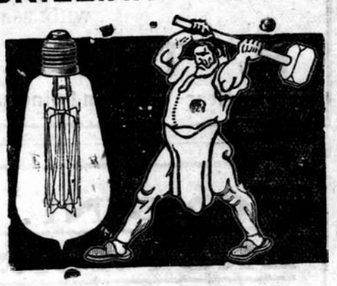

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# THE WEATHER.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.**
Bombay, 23rd April 1918.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr..... | 29.812 Inches |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 88.6 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 77.2 ,, |
| Dew Point ..... | 75.0 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.773 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..... | 1.2 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 88.2 ,, |
| Minimum do. do. ..... | 77.4 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | ENE.WSW,W WNW,NW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | 127 Miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | HIGH WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apl. | h. m. | ft. in. | Apl. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Wed. | 24 | m 10 30 | 26 7 | 24 | m 4 0 | 17 2 |
| | | 10 23a | 26 3 | | 4 15a | 1 71 |
| Thur | 25 | m 11 3 | 27 3 | 25 | m 4 28 | 16 4 |
| | | 10 52a | 26 6 | | 4 50a | 18 6 |
| Fri. | 26 | m 11 36 | 27 9 | 26 | m 4 57 | 15 10 |
| | | 11 22a | 26 8 | | 5 25a | 18 5 |
| Sat. | 27 | m 0 9a | 28 1 | 27 | m 5 27 | 15 6 |
| | | 11 53a | 26 8 | | 6 2a | 18 6 |
| Sun. | 28 | m 0 43a | 28 2 | 28 | m 5 58 | 15 5 |
| | | | | | 6 38a | 18 9 |
| Mon. | 29 | m 0 26 | 26 6 | 29 | m 6 30 | 15 6 |
| | | 1 1a | 27 11 | | 7 14a | 19 2 |
| Tues. | 30 | m 1 1 | 26 1 | 30 | m 7 4 | 15 9 |
| | | 1 54a | 27 7 | | 7 51a | 19 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| April 24 (Wednesday) | 6h. 16m. | 6h. 58m. |
| ,, 25 (Thursday) | 6h. 15m. | 6h. 59m. |
| ,, 26 (Friday) | 6h. 14m. | 6h. 59m. |
| ,, 27 (Saturday) | 6h. 14m. | 6h. 59m. |
| ,, 28 (Sunday) | 6h. 13m. | 7h. 0m. |
| ,, 29 (Monday) | 6h. 12m. | 7h. 0m. |
| ,, 30 (Tuesday) | 6h. 12m. | 7h. 0m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | d. | h. | m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | April 1918, | 4 | 7 | 3-1 p.m. |
| New Moon | ,, | 1 | 10 | 4-3 a.m. |
| First Quarter | ,, | 18 | 9 | 37-7 a.m. |
| Full Moon | ,, | 26 | 1 | 35-4 p.m. |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th April, 1918, was 30.024 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th April, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Dust or thunderstorms are reported from the north and the south-west Punjab, but the accompanying rainfall has been inappreciable except at Lahore. In these areas the sky is moderately clouded and humidity is above normal. Day temperature continues in defect in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in west Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Karachi and night temperature at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and locally in Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Duststorms are reported from the extreme western districts. Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Night temperature is in excess at Hoshangabad and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal generally. Day temperature is slyhtly above normal at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the north and the south-west Punjab but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. Thunderstorms are also reported from Ceylon, Malabar and Mysore, Colombo receiving 0.80 in. and Bangalore 0.36 in. of rain.

Thunderstorms are likely to continue and extend northwards in the Peninsula.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of April, 1918.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours | Total, 1st Nov to date. | Departure, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do (23rd April) | 74.2 | 63.4 | 57 | .. | 6.12 | —4.78 |
| Jask | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (23rd April) | 88.2 | 79.3 | 66 | .. | 0.86 | —2.82 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 95.6 | 69.0 | 64 | 0.08 | 3.05 | +1.38 |
| Rawalpindi | 84.9 | 61.3 | 75 | 0.56 | 19.66 | +9.82 |
| Lahore | 97.8 | 69.5 | 55 | 0.10 | 4.25 | +0.58 |
| Hissar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambala | 103.7 | 70.1 | 34 | .. | 4.08 | —1.77 |
| Delhi | 102.8 | 77.9 | 40 | .. | 1.20 | —1.88 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 106.4 | 77.9 | 29 | .. | 1.22 | —0.55 |
| Mainpuri | 109.1 | 73.2 | 33 | .. | 0.76 | —1.77 |
| Jhansi | 108.4 | 76.2 | 22 | .. | 0.27 | —1.67 |
| Cawnpore | 107.0 | 74.1 | 42 | .. | 0.66 | —1.51 |
| Allahabad | 108.0 | 75.7 | 44 | .. | 0.42 | —1.86 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 102.3 | 73.0 | 46 | 0.02 | 1.14 | —0.10 |
| Karachi | 82.0 | 72.8 | 77 | .. | 1.52 | —0.05 |
| Ajmer | 100.4 | 76.0 | 35 | .. | 0.25 | —1.18 |
| Jaipore | 104.7 | 76.1 | 18 | .. | 0.36 | —1.26 |
| Kotah | 106.2 | 80.6 | 19 | .. | 0.10 | —1.16 |
| Mount Abu | 85.0 | 70.4 | 28 | .. | 0.12 | —1.16 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 90.0 | 70.1 | 47 | .. | 0.15 | —0.38 |
| Dwarka | 84.8 | 77.5 | 83 | .. | 0.02 | —0.67 |
| Veraval | 81.3 | 72.1 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.47 |
| Rajkot | 101.0 | 69.4 | 64 | .. | 0 | —0.53 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 105.0 | 73.6 | 51 | .. | 0 | —0.65 |
| Surat | 103.5 | 73.9 | 53 | .. | 0 | —0.37 |
| Ahmedabad | 104.4 | 75.9 | 37 | .. | 0 | —0.41 |
| Deesa | 105.5 | 73.0 | 33 | .. | 0 | —0.52 |
| Neemuch | 101.1 | 73.9 | 18 | .. | 0.06 | —0.82 |
| Indore | 103.7 | 73.6 | 48 | .. | 0.21 | —0.80 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 103.9 | 71.3 | 24 | .. | 1.30 | —1.48 |
| Saugor | 104.4 | 75.8 | 21 | .. | 0.14 | —2.37 |
| Hoshangabad | 107.7 | 79.4 | 23 | .. | 0.37 | —1.49 |
| Khandwa | 108.7 | 77.3 | 21 | .. | 0.04 | —1.21 |
| Akola | 109.5 | 78.3 | 21 | .. | 0.27 | —1.91 |
| Amraoti | 109.3 | 83.8 | 14 | .. | 0.16 | —2.07 |
| Nagpur | 107.7 | 78.6 | 14 | .. | 0.40 | —2.55 |
| Chanda | 110.1 | 78.2 | 39 | .. | 0.37 | —2.97 |
| Raipur | 106.1 | 78.1 | 24 | .. | 0.95 | —1.80 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 88.2 | 76.8 | 82 | .. | 1.46 | +0.82 |
| Ratnagiri | 87.1 | 78.3 | 74 | .. | 0.99 | +0.16 |
| Marmugao | 88.5 | 77.4 | 76 | .. | 5.95 | +4.68 |
| Karwar | 90.1 | 76.6 | 79 | .. | 1.10 | —1.21 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 108.1 | 71.8 | 18 | .. | 1.61 | +0.66 |
| Ahmednagar | 104.0 | 74.0 | 21 | .. | 3.13 | +1.40 |
| Poona | 101.2 | 66.7 | 38 | .. | 3.91 | +2.23 |
| Sholapur | 107.1 | 80.4 | 17 | .. | 0.67 | —1.37 |
| Bijapur | 104.2 | 74.3 | 41 | .. | 1.16 | —0.96 |
| Belgaum | 96.3 | 65.8 | 78 | .. | 5.70 | +2.65 |
| Aurangabad | 105.2 | ? | 16 | .. | 0.41 | —1.26 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 109.2 | 78.2 | 26 | .. | 0.37 | —2.10 |
| Hyderabad | 100.2 | 80.2 | 45 | .. | 3.56 | +0.51 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 92.1 | 80.2 | 71 | .. | 2.41 | —2.16 |
| Calicut | 89.8 | 78.6 | 71 | .. | 7.43 | —2.47 |
| Cochin | 93.4 | 79.1 | 68 | .. | 17.59 | +2.23 |
| Colombo | 90.3 | 74.3 | 90 | 0.80 | 23.12 | —2.92 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 94.4 | 78.4 | 79 | .. | 13.74 | +6.31 |
| Bellary | 102.7 | 77.7 | 55 | .. | 2.81 | —0.24 |
| Cuddapah | 102.6 | 80.2 | 76 | .. | 5.78 | +0.50 |
| Madras | 95.9 | 78.7 | 76 | .. | 22.34 | +1.25 |
| Bangalore | 92.7 | 66.8 | 73 | 0.36 | 4.74 | —1.32 |
| Coimbatore | 98.9 | 74.2 | 72 | .. | 7.86 | +0.80 |
| Trichinopoly | 103.1 | 78.1 | 58 | .. | 8.32 | —1.94 |
| Negapatam | 95.6 | 80.7 | 74 | .. | 38.04 | +7.95 |


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|---|---|
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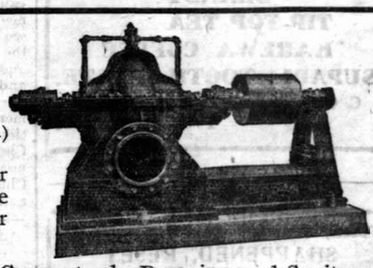

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